

Winding

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Pacific Area Relationships: ANZUS Council Meets in Hawaii

REMARKS BY SECRETARY ACHESON¹

We are all grateful, I am sure, to Governor Long, who has so graciously and hospitably welcomed us here, and to Admiral Radford, who will serve as my military adviser at this Conference and to whom we are indebted for all the special arrangements made here for our convenience and our comfort.

In behalf of the Government of the United States I welcome our distinguished friends from Australia and New Zealand to a meeting which we all hope will advance the cause of peace.

The United States is honored that the Territory of Hawaii—which we hope will soon become the State of Hawaii—has been chosen as the setting for these deliberations.

The setting is as appropriate as it is attractive, for the people of Hawaii have a tradition of support for cooperative effort among the nations of the Pacific. In the earliest years of this century, one of Governor Long's predecessors, with great foresight, helped form among the nations of the Pacific an organization which bore the picturesque name of The-Hands-Around-the-Pacific Club, later to become the Pan-Pacific Union. Ever since, Hawaii has been prominent in scientific, educational, and commercial cooperation among the nations of this great vast area.

In accordance with article 7 of the treaty by which our three countries have expressed their common security interests, we have come together to organize a council.² I indulge in an understatement when I say that the prospect of an arrangement for even closer relations with our friends in Australia and New Zealand is warmly and enthusiastically regarded by the people of

the United States. The treaty, which was ratified with overwhelming support in the Senate of the United States, is but a formal expression of a sense of identity of interest which long antedated the treaty.

Soldiers of our three countries fought shoulder to shoulder in the war in the Pacific, as in many other parts of the world in both the First and Second World Wars. Our American soldiers will never forget the friendship and hospitality which they found in Australia and New Zealand. We are deeply touched by the action of the people of Australia expressed through the Australian-American Association, and generously supported by the Australian Government, in erecting in Canberra a monument in memory of the American servicemen who died in the Pacific in World War II. We are grateful also for the many other thoughtful actions of commemoration in both Australia and New Zealand.

Both countries have always been foremost among the free nations of the world in their readiness to labor and to sacrifice in the cause of freedom and the cause of peace. It therefore occasioned gratification, but no surprise, among my countrymen that Australia and New Zealand were among the first to join us in upholding the cause of the United Nations in Korea.

As we have been comrades in war, so also do we stand together in our determination to prevent war.

That is the purpose of the council we are here to organize. This action is but one of a series of actions by which the community of free nations is strengthening the peace—not only in the Pacific area but in many parts of the world. Like other such efforts, this one is being carried forward in full accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. It could not be otherwise since the treaty under which we are meeting reaffirms our faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter.

¹ Made before the Council's opening session at Kaneohe, Oahu, Hawaii on Aug. 4 and released to the press (No. 616) on the same date.

² For text of the tripartite security treaty, see BULLETIN of July 23, 1951, p. 148.

This treaty furthers the cause of peace in two ways. First of all, each of our three countries, recognizing that its own peace and safety would be endangered by an attack upon the others, has expressed its determination in the treaty to act in such an event to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes. And secondly, the treaty, in establishing this council, has provided a means for a closer consultative relationship between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States.

We shall necessarily be occupied, in this, our first meeting of the council, with discussions of the council's own organization, its functions, and its procedures. It is not our purpose to create an elaborate organization. All of us are agreed that the effectiveness of the council can best be furthered if it is organized in a simple and a flexible way.

In addition to this problem of organization, the meeting of the council will provide our three Governments with an opportunity for an exchange of views regarding problems of common concern, problems affecting our relationships in the Pacific area.

Our actions here shall not subtract from but shall strengthen and support our interest in and our associations with other nations in the Pacific area and in other parts of the world. Each of us has ties which we value with other friends and neighbors in the Pacific and throughout the world. It is our firm belief and intention that these efforts of ours shall be a source of encouragement to a wider cooperation among all who are united by a common dedication to peace.

The pattern of defense which is emerging is a variegated one, as befits the diversity of the free nations of the world. But however varied and manifold may be the measures through which the free nations are linking their defensive efforts, the purpose of these measures is constant, and that is to reduce the danger of aggression and thus to bring nearer the day when the principles of the United Nations may govern the entire international community.

This purpose is being fulfilled by painstaking labor in many different ways and in many different parts of the world. Each step, such as the one we are taking today, is but one building block in the total structure of peace.

We know that this labor is hard and complex and long. But, like a cathedral which is built by many hands over many years, this structure has a unity of spirit which flows from the common inspiration of these labors.

As we work here, we cannot but be heartened by the consciousness that each such step strengthens not only our defenses but our common understanding and our habits of working together. We pray that these efforts shall enable our cherished values not only to meet the test of survival but to flourish and advance.

COMMUNIQUE ON FIRST MEETING

Press release 624 dated August 7

Following is the text of the communiqué issued August 7 at the conclusion of the first meeting of the Council of ANZUS which convened at Kaneohe, Hawaii, on August 4:

The ANZUS Council established by the security treaty between Australia, New Zealand and the United States concluded its first meeting at Kaneohe today. The Right Honorable Richard G. Casey, Minister for External Affairs, represented Australia; The Honorable T. Clifton Webb, Minister for External Affairs, represented New Zealand; and The Honorable Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, represented the United States of America.

Advisers of the Australian Minister for External Affairs included: The Honorable Sir Percy Spender, Ambassador to the United States; Mr. Alan Watt, Secretary, Department of External Affairs; Sir Frederick Shedden, Secretary, Department of Defense and Air; Vice Marshal F.R.W. Schergerhead, Australian Joint Service Staff.

The Advisers of the New Zealand Minister for External Affairs included: The Honorable Leslie K. Munro, Ambassador to the United States; Mr. Foss Shanahan, Deputy Secretary, Department of External Affairs; and Major General W.G. Gentry, Chief of General Staff.

The Advisers of the United States Secretary of State included: The Honorable Philip C. Jessup, Ambassador at Large; The Honorable George W. Perkins, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs; The Honorable John M. Allison, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs; and Admiral Arthur W. Radford, Commander in Chief, Pacific and U.S. Pacific Fleet.

At the end of the meeting the three Foreign Ministers issued the following announcement:

ANZUS treaty recognizes that an armed attack in the Pacific area on any of the parties would be dangerous to the peace and security of all signatories and declares that each would act to meet the common danger in accordance with constitutional processes. The treaty also establishes the Council as the means for a closer consultative relationship among the three governments. We believe that the Council will afford each of us the opportunity to achieve more effective cooperation as members of the free world. We take this occasion to reaffirm the principles of the treaty.

At this first meeting we have established the necessary organization to implement the treaty. In following the provisions of the treaty which states that the Council is to consist of the three foreign ministers or their deputies we have agreed that the Council of Ministers should meet annually one year in the United States and the alternate

year in Australia or New Zealand. The Council also agreed that special meetings normally attended by the Deputies will be held in Washington to provide for continuing consultation and to provide a focus where existing channels and agencies may be utilized in the implementation of the treaty.

The deputy members of the Council will be: For Australia, The Honorable Sir Percy C. Spender, Ambassador to the United States; for New Zealand, The Honorable Leslie K. Munro, Ambassador to the United States; and for the United States, The Honorable David K. Bruce, Under Secretary of State.

To ensure that effective measures are taken to implement Article III of the treaty the Council will have the advice of appropriate military officers of the three governments. Admiral Arthur W. Radford USN has been designated as the United States military representative accredited to the Council. The Australian and New Zealand military representatives will soon be designated. An early meeting of these officers will be held at Honolulu to work out details of the military machinery the general nature of which was agreed to.

The Council considered the responsibilities devolving upon it in the light of Article VIII of the treaty which authorizes it to maintain a consultative relationship with other states and regional organizations. The Council discussed the ways and means by which it might contribute to the growth of the system of regional security referred to in this article and reaffirmed on behalf of the three governments the need for collective defense in the Pacific area. The Council examined the possibility of providing arrangements for the association of other governments in its work. Recognizing that the Council is just beginning to evolve its own tripartite organization and program it came to the conclusion that it would be premature at this early stage in its own development to attempt to establish relationships with other states or regional organizations. The Council agreed, however, that in the meantime the members of the Council would continue to keep in close touch through existing channels with other states concerned to preserve peace in the Pacific area.

We reaffirm that our governments are dedicated to the strengthening and furtherance of friendly and peaceful relationships among nations in the Pacific area. In so doing we emphasize that the purpose of the ANZUS treaty is solely the defense of its members against aggression. As is clear from the treaty itself this is fully consistent with the principles of the United Nations Charter and with the obligations of the members under the charter. The ANZUS Council is dedicated to help support and implement the principles and responsibilities of the United Nations. The principle of collective security is the common objective of both and the security system of the United Nations which we are seeking to build will be made

stronger by the steps which we have taken here. Furthermore, in our discussion of how best to contribute by constructive measures to the security of the Pacific area we have taken into account the membership of Australia and New Zealand in the British Commonwealth and United States participation in the North Atlantic Treaty organization and its association by treaty with the other American republics and with Japan and the Philippines.

We have taken the opportunity to review situations of mutual concern. We exchanged views on the operations of the United Nations in Korea and the problem of assisting the free nations of Asia to resist Communist imperialism.

We emphasize, however, that we neither reached any decisions nor undertook any commitments regarding matters of direct concern to our friends in the Pacific area or elsewhere.

German Election in Transition

German Elections Commission Adjourns Indefinitely

The following was released to the press at Geneva on August 8 by the United Nations Information Center:

The United Nations Commission To Investigate Conditions for Free Elections in Germany decided today to adjourn *sine die* its session in Geneva following the signing of its final report to the U. N. Secretary-General.

After the submission of its first report on May 1, 1952, the Commission remained in session in Geneva to implement, if feasible, the direction given it by the General Assembly whereby it was required to carry out its task of investigation throughout the whole of Germany. It will be recalled that the Commission was able to secure by the end of April 1952 every assurance of cooperation and every facility requested from the Allied High Commissioner, authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany, and of the western sectors of Berlin.

It will also be recalled that the Commission, in spite of repeated attempts made to establish reciprocal contact with authorities in the Soviet zone of Germany and in the eastern sector of Berlin, was given no answer to its letters by the Soviet Control Commission for Germany. The Commission was therefore obliged to conclude that, at that time, there was little prospect of its being able to pursue its task.

The Commission, according to its terms of reference, however, remained in constant session, hoping that the Government of the Soviet Union, anxious for a solution of the German question, would be persuaded to cooperate.

The Commission considered closely developments in the situation arising from an exchange of notes between the Soviet Union and the three

Western Powers and from reports on internal developments in Germany. These developments have been such as not to afford any prospect that German authorities in the Soviet zone of Germany will cooperate with the Commission in the furtherance of its work. At its 24th meeting on July 31, the Commission decided to submit its final report to the Secretary-General and to adjourn its session *sine die*.

However, the Commission feels that its work hitherto has not been fruitless, inasmuch as the four occupying powers have during this period

found some common ground by agreeing to the necessity of establishing an impartial body for investigating conditions preparatory to holding free elections in Germany. Therefore, while the Commission has left free its representatives to resume duty with their respective governments, it wishes to stress that it will continue to remain at the disposal of the United Nations and all parties concerned to carry out its task during such time as its mandate remains in force and at such time as it seems likely to it that it can do so with the prospect of positive results.

German Education in Transition

by Vaughn R. DeLong

As the U. S. occupation of Western Germany draws to a close, those who worked with the program for rehabilitating Germany are taking stock of the results. Long before the end of World War II, American policy makers and educators recognized that an Allied victory would have to be followed by cooperation with Germany in developing an educative process that would influence her people away from authoritarianism and toward a democratic way of life. This article offers a backward glance at 7 years of effort to provide the new Germany with an educational philosophy and a school system rooted in democratic concepts.

The traditional German school system was both a product of authoritarianism and a factor contributing to the perpetuation of authoritarianism. The organization of German schools was a tool fitting the hand of Hitler when he came to power. Class distinctions and reservation of privileges and advantages for the elite were implicit; he had only to manipulate the organization a little to make it serve his own philosophy and objectives. The Platonic concept of education of the elite easily became the Hitlerian leadership principle. Hitler's doctrine of the "necessity for sacrifice of individual freedom for the good of the state" seemed neither alien nor suspect to pupils, teachers, and parents who had been thoroughly conditioned to unquestioning obedience to higher authority. The transition from an undemocratic to an antidemocratic school system was an easy one.

The German school system has been known as

a "two-track" system, because at the age of 10, after 4 years of free schooling under a common course of study, the children were segregated into two groups. The children in one group, consisting of only 10 to 15 percent of the total enrollment, were those whose parents could afford to pay tuition at schools offering academic training and who were able to pass the examinations. These children started in the fifth grade along the academic track leading to professional careers and to positions of leadership. The remaining 85 to 90 percent of the pupils continued for another 4 years of compulsory schooling in the *Volksschule*, the eight-grade free elementary school. At 14, these less-favored children left full-time school and took 3-year apprenticeships to learn a skill or trade, meanwhile attending vocational school for a few hours a week.

From the fifth grade on, the two tracks of the school system diverged so widely as to make it virtually impossible for a child to shift over to the academic track once he had started on the vocational track. For example, if a pupil's father had been unwilling to send him along the academic track at the set time but had a change of heart 2 years later, he could not simply pay his tuition and have him switch tracks. By this time the pupils of the academic school would have had 2 years of a foreign language; they would be exploring abstract mathematics and the finer points of German grammar. The *Volksschule* pupil would have had no foreign language; he would have been studying practical arithmetic and

strictly functional German. To change tracks, he would have had to go back and start at the fifth-year level or his father would have had to hire tutors to push him through the subject matter he had missed. In either case, he would have lost much time.

In both types of school, the subject matter was considered more important than the child; teachers as well as children were regimented; pay was low for all, but lower—as were standards—for teachers of the *Volksschule* track. This system, the United States and its wartime Allies agreed, required drastic change if democracy was to gain a foothold in Germany.

The Democratic Approach

In January 1945 Vice President Truman, speaking of the difficulties involved in "re-educating" a former enemy, said:

For the victors to rely upon force alone would be futile. Any order which hopes to survive must ultimately appeal to the minds of men.

In other words, a liberal attitude, a democratic way of life, could not be inspired either in or out of the schools by military fiat. German democracy had to spring from German roots—be a German development.

In the United States more than a hundred years ago, a number of States adopted from Germany the ideas of compulsory school attendance and State provision for public education. The institution of the kindergarten came to us from Germany with the democrats who sought refuge in America at the time of the German revolution of 1848. Froebel and Herbart have had a lasting influence upon American educators. American students and followers of William Wundt, of Leipzig, returned to the United States to kindle American interest in child psychology. The concept of the intelligence quotient reached us from Germany. But although many advanced educational theories were first developed in Germany, very few of them actually found their way into practice in the German public schools.

After the First World War, until Hitler came into power, there was a steady exchange of students and professors between American and German universities. German educators came to the United States to get inspiration for their intended reform of the German school system after the repressive years of the Empire and returned to Germany full of enthusiasm for American schools and the philosophy of John Dewey. In Germany, that period saw the beginning of the Rudolph Steiner school system with its low tuition; its concentration upon the needs of the individual child; and its highly progressive theory and practice. Eurythmics, welcomed enthusiastically by the progressive schools of America in the twenties, came to us from Stuttgart.

With the end of World War II and the begin-

ning of the occupation, American officials in Germany set out to find the liberal and progressive elements among German educators and philosophers. Their aim was to cooperate with them to develop schools and an educational philosophy that would educate the people toward democracy. But, before the building up of the new could begin, the worst of the old influences had to be expunged.

Educational Problems of the Early Occupation

In the chaos of defeated Germany comparatively few school buildings were left undamaged. Many had been reduced to rubble. Of those that had escaped serious damage, many had been taken over by Germans for use as offices; others, our occupation forces requisitioned for use as military offices or for quartering of troops. Under such circumstances, the formal military order closing the schools was scarcely necessary in cities that had suffered severe bombing.

Thus the American authorities not only had to weed out Nazi teachers and textbooks before the schools could reopen, but also had to release or provide buildings. Until teachers could be approved on the basis of the regulation 131-point denazification questionnaire, until textbooks could be screened, and until buildings could be made available, upward of 3 million school-age children in the American zone of Germany alone were at large with nothing constructive to do and with little if any supervision.

Germany, like the United States, had lost many teachers to war industries and military service. During the Nazi period, in order to be hired, teachers were obliged to become Nazi Party members. Whereas a number of them had given lip-service only, many had been active members of the party. The questionnaires used in denazification revealed that a large percentage of the younger, more energetic, and better trained teachers had been vigorous supporters of the Nazi regime and hence were unemployable. Many of the employable teachers were getting on in years and tended to look backward to the nationalistic period of their own pre-Hitler heyday—which, after all, had led to Hitlerism.

The textbooks were thoroughly polluted with Nazi doctrine; even the arithmetic books were tainted. Few Germans capable of writing new textbooks were available in the early occupation period, and the American staff assigned to checking and clearing the new texts was pitifully small. To make matters worse, there was a severe paper shortage. The few texts available at first dated back to the Weimar Republic; they were printed from microfilm supplied by the Columbia University Library. The books were out-of-date and uninspiring, but such books were better than none. As many as six children had to use a single copy when the schools began to open in October 1945.

Classes met in any space available—undamaged

parts of bombed-out buildings, underground bomb shelters, in one instance in a teacher's kitchen—and the space was never sufficient. Teachers' helpers with no technical training supplemented inadequate teaching staffs. Two and three shifts were common in city schools, with the same teacher taking all shifts. Throughout 1946 the average number of pupils per teacher in the *Volksschule* was more than 70. All teaching materials were short, and, between Hitler's burning of the books and Allied bombings, libraries had practically disappeared.

On the basis of the report and recommendations made in the fall of 1946 by the Education Mission to Germany,¹ which was composed of 10 American educators, the American Military Government drew up a set of principles considered essential to the training of citizens for a democracy. This list, given to the chief German school officials and the Education Ministries of the *Land* (State) Governments, included the following points: Equality of educational opportunity for all; free tuition, texts and necessary school supplies in public schools for all pupils of compulsory school age; compulsory full-time school attendance for all between 6 and 15 years of age and part time attendance at a vocational school until the age of 18; a comprehensive educational system for the compulsory period of attendance, in which "elementary education" and "secondary education" would not overlap but would involve instruction at two consecutive levels; emphasis upon education for civic responsibility and a democratic way of life in all schools; promotion of understanding of and respect for other nations as an objective of all courses of study; provision for educational and vocational guidance for all pupils; provision for health education and supervision for all pupils; all teacher education on the university level; provision for effective participation of the people in the reform and organization as well as in the administration of the educational system.

Within the framework of these principles, the Germans themselves were expected to bring about the reform of their school system. The German authorities within each *Land* established committees to work on the development of changes that would improve the schools along lines recommended by the Military Government. The program was widely publicized, and many public forums were held in the American zone to discuss and debate proposals for the reforms. Beginning in 1947, various laws and regulations affecting the educational systems of the several *Laender* were passed.²

¹ *Report of the United States Education Mission to Germany*, Department of State publication 2664.

² For texts of a number of these laws and other documents relating to educational developments during the occupation, see *Germany 1947-1949—The Story in Documents*, Department of State publication 3556, pp. 541-578.

The Reform Movement

Basic to school reform were provisions for making public schools free to all, introducing free textbooks, extending the period of a common school experience beyond the traditional 4-year period, and improving teacher education. Measures to effect such progress presented economic problems. Except for the *Volksschulen*, German public schools had always depended upon tuition for a substantial portion of their support. Cutting off that source of income required budgetary and tax adjustments and a great deal of planning. Economic conditions in the several *Laender* within the American zone and also the attitude of the German educational authorities determined the speed and thoroughness with which these basic reforms could be accomplished.

Hesse took the lead in moving away from the old caste system of education, paving the way for educational reform with constitutional provisions in 1946.³ On the strength of these provisions, secondary schools in that *Land* were freed of tuition in April 1947. In February 1949⁴ the Hessian *Landtag* enacted legislation which confirmed this action and made official the constitutional provision for extension of free schooling through the university and provision of free schoolbooks and learning materials in all public schools. In the same year the schools developed a common curriculum through the fifth school year, which was extended in 1950 through the sixth. In addition to providing free public schools, the Hesse Government appropriated funds for making maintenance grants, or subsidies, to boys and girls, refugee youth included, who were both able and needy.

Not all the other *Laender* acted so promptly or so comprehensively as Hesse, but throughout the American zone, they have made progress toward the goal of a common curriculum for 6 instead of 4 years. Bavaria and Wuerttemberg-Baden (now the Southwest State) have gradually reduced tuition, so that the vanishing point is near. Bavaria passed laws to provide free textbooks for all public-school pupils under 18 and also to allow maintenance subsidies to promising students who need such assistance,⁵ but lack of funds has made it impossible to carry out these provisions in full.

Social studies, previously unknown in the German school, are now taught in most schools from the fifth grade upward, and a few schools include them in the lower grades. Teacher-training institutions emphasize both the subject matter and the methods of teaching social sciences. New texts for training for citizenship have been written, printed, and distributed, and citizenship courses include study of the local community,

³ *Ibid.*, p. 554.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 564.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 562.

visits to municipal buildings, and tours of nearby cities. History books no longer present Germany as the center of the universe and have shifted emphasis from German kings and their military triumphs to world affairs and social and economic developments. Gradually, new textbooks have replaced the out-dated ones of the pre-Hitler era and are being printed in sufficient number to permit each pupil to have his own book in most schools. Student councils are common in secondary schools and are to be found in some *Volksschulen*. Parent-teacher associations increase steadily in number and gradually in effectiveness. New courses of study have provided more time for general education in the vocational schools and in some localities have introduced vocational courses in the academic schools.

Vocational guidance is becoming increasingly available to boys and girls. A few *Volksschulen* provide specially trained teachers to give vocational counseling to the students, and some of the larger cities have clinics that counsel both pupils and parents, with a view to helping young people into congenial lines of work.

Health education, free medical and dental examinations, and school feeding programs have combined to raise the health conditions of Germany's youth, many of whom were suffering from malnutrition and diseases resulting from it in the early postwar years. Because of its special position and problems, Berlin continues its free feeding program for all students, including those of the Free University. In some parts of the country, a school feeding program is no longer necessary; in others, those who can pay a small sum for a hot noonday meal do so, while those who cannot pay get the meal free. Through the High Commissioner's Special Project Fund, popularly known as the McCloy Fund, America has helped to make these programs possible. As German authorities are able to assume increasing financial responsibility for the programs, the American contribution diminishes.

Changes in the Universities

Many changes have come to the German university since the war. For example, whereas formerly very few girls went to the university, now they constitute 25 percent of the student body. The total enrollment of universities in the Federal Republic, 120,000 students, is double that of the Nazi period. Formerly, the student who earned his way through the university was virtually unheard of; the present proportion of fully or partially self-supporting students ranges from 30 percent in Hesse to 80 percent in Berlin's Free University, and universities have student-operated employment offices to help students find jobs that can be combined with their class work. The student council and the student union are now

features of every German university, and, in some institutions, the students have more voice in the administration than the average American university student. Colleges of fine arts have been added to a number of universities since the war, and all offer courses of study which recognize social and political needs. Most of the universities conduct international summer sessions.

School Buildings

Germany continues short of school buildings but is constructing new ones as rapidly as possible. Most of the new buildings are admirable, and some that have been fashioned out of old army barracks are both functional and attractive. Compared with the new and the imaginatively designed buildings, the typical old-style school-houses that have survived the bombings make a bad showing. In the classrooms of these structures the teacher sits enthroned upon a raised platform looking down upon the pupils. For dark days there is normally only one light, which hangs from the center of the ceiling. The few windows are small and high. Walls are drab. Pupils are crowded together, three or four to a desk and bench. Playgrounds and space for extracurricular activities are inadequate or nonexistent. Unhappily, this type of school was built to last for centuries, and those that escaped bomb damage will undoubtedly endure for some time to come.

Americans, through the Exchange Program and through the McCloy Fund, have helped Germany to get new schools. Germany has many talented and civic-minded architects, a number of whom have studied in the United States through the Exchange Program. Here they have been encouraged to plan schools to serve as models for future school-construction programs.

The new schools are light, airy, and cheerful. In the classrooms of most of them, tables and chairs have replaced the traditional desk. Electric lighting is diffused so that everyone has an equal share of the light. Some schools have an adjoining landscaped terrace which serves as an outdoor classroom for each room in the school. Auditoriums, libraries, laboratories, workshops, and special rooms for demonstration of new teaching techniques are common. Frequently the new school serves as a community center, with its auditorium available for lectures, theatricals, and concerts, its classrooms for evening adult education courses, open forums, or group meetings.

Rural schools in remote spots remain a problem. Often small children are obliged to walk as far as 3 miles each way in order to attend them. Most isolated small rural schools have escaped bomb damage and have remained physically unchanged to date. Many of them are badly overcrowded. In parts of Germany, however, plans are being made to consolidate the upper grades of several

small rural schools into a centrally located union school.

A promising development in the line of consolidation is the Jugenheim Schuldorf, near Darmstadt. There, several communities and a teacher-training institution have united to build a school complex of 17 buildings, which will house all types of schools from kindergarten to adult evening classes. Jugenheim Schuldorf will be used as a demonstration school for one of the larger teacher-training institutions.

Teachers and Teaching

Understandably, teacher education in postwar Germany has been concerned with instructing teachers on the job as well as training prospective teachers. At first, the only certificated teachers available were those who had received their training either under the old rigid system of the Empire or under the Nazi regime. Until a new generation of teachers could be trained, it was necessary to provide the teachers on hand with opportunity to learn not only new practices and techniques but also new subjects.

In the early occupation period, when teachers taught two or even three shifts daily, they had no time or spirit to learn new methods and to acquire a new philosophy of life and education. But by 1948, the worst of the emergency period was over. Not only German teachers and educators but also the American authorities had more time and energy to give to the training of teachers on the job.

From the beginning of this period of German school reform, the teachers' workshop has proved highly successful, and the number and variety of workshops have increased steadily. Begun under the American Office of Military Government, they have expanded and flourished under the office of U.S. High Commissioner for Germany (HICOG) simply because they meet a vital need. The workshop is a form of conference at which the members work as a single group part of the time and in committees part of the time. The workshop programs consist of lectures, demonstrations of techniques, discussions, committee work on specific problems, and study projects. Some workshops are continuous, like those established in Hesse in 1948 on modern working methods in the school, psychological problems, and education in the fine arts. Others are organized locally to meet a special need.

Educational Service Centers, established by HICOG at strategic points throughout the American zone, provide teachers with the latest professional literature, slides, pictures, and other teaching materials from America and other countries. Their workshops increase teachers' understanding of the social studies and methods of teaching them.

The workshop provides experience in group work and in participating in and conducting dis-

cussions. The workshop has been particularly important in that it has brought together teachers from various types of institutions—the *Volks-schulen*, the part-time vocational schools, and the academic schools—to discuss and try to solve problems common to all.

Periodically international workshops are held. One of the earliest was that held at Esslingen in the summer of 1949 to get help from educational experts of other countries in solving the knotty educational and teaching problems of Wuerttemberg-Baden. At the invitation of the Office of Education and Cultural Relations of Military Government for the *Land*, educators from the United States, the Netherlands, France, and Switzerland spent the summer in Esslingen working with educators of Wuerttemberg-Baden on those problems. Teachers who had been isolated from the ideas and teaching developments of the outside world for 13 years or more joined in the international give and take.

Another type of international workshop was held in Braunschweig from May 12 to 23, 1952, with representatives from Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Italy, Greece, Austria, Germany itself, and the United States. Basically, this workshop conference was for historians and history teachers. Its objectives were to get an evaluation by German history teachers and historians of American history textbooks and their way of presenting German history and life and to get an evaluation by American historians and history teachers of the new German history textbooks.

Since 1948 when the privilege of foreign travel was restored to German nationals, each year has brought a larger number of teachers, educators, and students to the United States to study and observe teacher-training institutions and public schools. In the 1951-52 academic year, 180 young German teachers of 1 to 5 years of experience came here, in groups of 15 or 20, to spend 6 months at various teacher-training institutions and then to go out singly for 2 months' practical teaching experience in public schools. In the coming year 100 more elementary-school teachers will come to the United States for the same kind of experience; 19 German secondary school teachers will come here to teach German for a year in American high schools; and 19 American high school teachers will go to Germany to teach English in German secondary schools.

In Conclusion

Authoritarianism has not vanished from the German school. Many older teachers continue to lecture authoritatively, shunning the discussion method and resenting the enthusiasm for new ways and ideas shown by young returned exchangeers. Not all the exchangeers returning from America

are capable of standing up to their seniors in the profession; many young teachers are afraid to practice the techniques that they have acquired, lest they lose their jobs. In many instances children of well-to-do parents continue to get more consideration than children of the poor. Corporal punishment is sanctioned by law in two *Laender*. Many parents continue to wash their hands of school affairs, believing that the school is the teacher's responsibility just as the home is the parents'. Old dueling fraternities, outlawed though they are, have turned up in many German universities to flout democratic principles.

Nevertheless, German educators and foreign observers agree that there is a steady if slow movement away from authoritarianism, a growing appreciation of the worth of the individual child, and a growing recognition of the school's responsibility to train for citizenship. That the teachers are becoming politically educated and capable of asserting themselves outside the school room is suggested by the fact that a Bavarian teachers' organization was recently able to fill 22 seats in the *Landtag*.

Americans have had to persuade, demonstrate, work with, and help the Germans without rushing them and, above all, without trying to force democratic concepts or American ways upon them. This policy of persuasion and cooperation has paid substantial dividends. John F. Steiner, formerly chief cultural officer for Wuerttemberg-Baden, who recently revisited Germany to report on the effects of American ideas on German education, wrote:

Wherever the American policy revealed magnanimity and intelligent understanding, there was a correspondingly good reaction. One of the German opponents to American ideas said that what unseated him the most was the knowledge that whereas we had the power as a victorious nation to impose our will, we actually forebore to use this power. Therefore, almost against his will, he found himself in agreement with many new ideas. He said this attitude of magnanimity was an abiding force in the development of school reforms.

As concrete evidence of progress made by the

German school system toward democracy, more money is being spent per child in Germany's public schools than ever before. This improved financial status is a reflection of an increasingly responsible attitude on the part of both public officials and private citizens toward the young, of a growing sentiment that their children deserve the best. A bright child of poor parents has a greater chance of getting the kind of education that was previously denied him because of his financial status, and the principle of coeducation is gaining ground. Many more German schools are free of tuition and provide free textbooks than ever before and, with each passing year, each teacher has slightly smaller classes to deal with. In 1946 the average *Volksschule* teacher in Wuerttemberg-Baden taught 87 pupils; by late 1951 the average was 43. As teachers become less harried and overworked, teacher-student relations naturally become warmer, more informal. Generally speaking, teacher education is on a higher level. All these things are symptomatic of the far more important change that is taking place in German educational philosophy.

A fresh wind is blowing through the new German Federal Republic, dissipating the old mists of illusion and delusion. Educators have had to climb out of their ivory tower and come down to earth. What teachers teach and children learn in Germany today takes into account the world around them as it is and Germany's actual position in relation to that world. The drift of German education is definitely away from the old exaggerated nationalism and toward internationalism. German youth today is growing up in peace and neighborliness, with democratic ideas and practices and with a healthy interest in the people and problems outside its own small world.

• *Mr. DeLong, author of the above article, is Officer in Charge of the Division of German Cultural and Social Affairs. He served as Chief of Education and Cultural Relations in the State of Hesse with the U. S. Office of Military Government.*

German school system toward democracy, more money is being spent per child in Germany's public schools than ever before. This improved financial status is a reflection of an increasingly responsible attitude on the part of both public officials and private citizens toward the young, of a growing sentiment that their children deserve the best. A bright child of poor parents has a greater chance of getting the kind of education that was previously denied him because of his financial status and the principle of coordination is gaining ground. Many more German schools are being built, and the average Volksschule teacher in West-tember-Baden taught 87 pupils; by late 1951 the average was 43. As teachers become less hampered and overworked, teacher-student relations naturally become warmer, more informal. (Generally speaking, teacher education is on a higher level. All these things are symptomatic of the far more important change that is taking place in German educational philosophy.

A fresh wind is blowing through the new German Federal Republic. Following is the text of a communiqué, Committee A's report, and summaries of reports made by Committees B, C, and D, on the German Debt Settlement issued at London on August 8.

TEXT OF COMMUNIQUÉ

The London Conference on German External Debts ended today with the adoption at a plenary meeting of a conference report. This report records the terms of settlement for German prewar external debts, which have been agreed between creditors and debtors and which are recommended for the approval of the governments concerned.

Speaking for the Tripartite Commission on German debts, representing the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, at whose invitation the conference was called, Sir George Rendel (United Kingdom), M. F. D. Gregh (France), and Mr. John W. Gunter (United States) congratulated the delegates on the completion of a successful conference and thanked them for the hard work which the solution of the problems confronting the conference had entailed.

Information on the settlement terms agreed between creditors and debtors is contained in the attached summary statement. It will be seen that, broadly speaking, these terms adhere as closely as possible to the terms of the original contracts and do not, in most cases, entail any reduction of the original principal amounts. Payments on loan contracts containing gold clauses will be made as though the values of the currencies of issue of the

loan had been defined in relation not to gold but to the United States dollar. The Young loan agreement contains an additional form of exchange guarantee. In the main, future interest rates have been somewhat reduced from those provided in the original contracts. Amortization of the principal of most of the debts will begin after five years and maturity dates have been extended. Provision is made for more rapid repayment of capital and interest in certain types of debt, if this is made in blocked deutschemarks which can be utilized for investment in Germany. The report of the conference provides for the preparation of an intergovernmental agreement to give international authority to the settlement plan recommended in the report. Governments interested in the debt settlement will be invited to become parties to the intergovernmental agreement. At the final plenary meeting today, the Tripartite Commission announced that work would proceed immediately on the drafting of the proposed intergovernmental agreement. At the same time bilateral agreements would be prepared providing for the settlement of the claims of the United Kingdom, France and the United States in respect of their postwar economic aid to Germany. These claims were the subject of earlier discussions last December at which the three powers offered, subject to the conclusion of a satisfactory and equitable agreement on Germany's prewar debts, to make important concessions in the priorities and amounts of their claims.

Herr Hermann J. Abs, the head of the German Delegation, said he associated himself with the recommendations now before the Conference because it was his desire to meet the wishes of the creditors to achieve a debt settlement which would

satisfy them. He expressed the hope that the results reached at the Conference would prove to be bearable for the Federal Republic in spite of its limited capacity. He pointed out that it would be necessary to realize that the Federal Republic was going to face a heavier burden not only during the coming years, but over a long period. In this connection Herr Abs declared the debt settlement would be jeopardized if the Federal Republic were asked to assume still further obligations from the past.

In this respect he referred in particular to claims by foreign countries which were at war with Germany dating from the time of the two World Wars, especially further reparation claims. In conclusion, Herr Abs stated that measures necessary to obtain Parliamentary approval for the debt settlement plan would be expedited to the greatest possible extent.

On behalf of the Creditors Committee, Baron van Lynden (Netherlands) Acting Chairman, expressed his satisfaction at the conclusion of the negotiations and thanked the Tripartite Commission, the German Delegation, and his colleagues on the Creditors Committee for the spirit of wholehearted cooperation which had helped to achieve this result. A number of Government and private creditor representatives whose names follow also addressed the meeting: (1) M. E. de Graffenreid (Switzerland), (2) Dr. Kurt Harrer (Austria), (3) M. L. Smeers (Belgium), (4) Sir Otto Niemeyer (United Kingdom) and (5) Sir Edward Reid (United Kingdom).

The Conference which ended today had been preceded by more than two years of preparatory work by the interested governments. In an exchange of letters of March 6, 1951, between the Chancellor of the German Federal Republic and the three Allied High Commissioners, acting on behalf of the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, the Federal Government confirmed its liability for the prewar external debt of the German Reich and acknowledged in principle the debt arising from the postwar economic assistance furnished to Germany by the three powers, and its willingness to accord this debt priority over all other foreign claims against Germany.

In May, 1951, the three governments set up the Tripartite Commission on German Debts. In June and July, 1951, the commission held preliminary discussions with representatives from Germany and from the principal creditor countries. The Tripartite Commission has also been responsible for the organization of the London Conference and has represented the three governments

throughout the negotiations. The members of the Tripartite Commission are Sir George Rendel, K. C. M. G., (United Kingdom), M. F. D. Gregh (France), and Ambassador Warren Lee Pierson (U. S. A.). In the recent absence of Mr. Pierson, the United States has been represented by Minister John W. Gunter. The German Delegation has been led throughout by Herr Hermann J. Abs.

The Conference held its first plenary meeting at Lancaster House, London, on February 28, 1952. In carrying out its work, the Conference was guided by certain principles, which appear in the report. They include the principle that the Federal Republic's economic position and limited territorial jurisdiction should be taken into account, to avoid dislocation of the German economy, undue drain on Germany's foreign exchange, or appreciable additions to the financial burden of any of the three governments. A further principle was that the settlement should ensure fair and equitable treatment of all interests affected and that it should provide for appropriate action on the reunification of Germany.

Twenty-two creditor countries sent delegations to the conference composed of governmental and, in many cases, private creditor representatives. The private creditors of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America were represented by separate delegations. Three countries sent observers, while the Bank for International Settlements was represented as a creditor in its own right. The delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany contained both governmental and private debtor representatives.

To facilitate its work, the Conference set up a steering committee composed of the three members of the Tripartite Commission, 19 representatives of creditor interests from Belgium, Brazil, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States, and 5 members representing the public and private debtor interests of the Federal Republic. The steering committee was charged with the organization of the Conference and with ensuring that all recommendations submitted to plenary meetings were such as to achieve an equitable overall settlement and equal treatment for all creditors within each category of debts.

The creditors committee which was established to coordinate the views of the various groups of creditor interests and to appoint members of the negotiating committees was composed of representatives from each creditor country.

Four negotiating committees were set up with representatives of both creditor and debtor interests as well as observers from the Tripartite Commission. They dealt respectively with: Reich debts and debts of other public authorities—medium and long-term German debts resulting from private capital transactions, standstill debts and commercial and miscellaneous debts.

¹ For text, see S. Exec. Q. and H. 82d Cong., 2d sess., p. 63.

² For previous statements on work of the Conference on German External Debts, see BULLETIN of June 4, 1951, p. 901; Aug. 27, 1951, p. 358; Dec. 24, 1951, p. 1021; Feb. 11, 1952, p. 206; Mar. 24, 1952, p. 473.

FULL TEXT OF COMMITTEE A REPORT

I. Debts of the Reich and of Other Public Authorities.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany (hereafter referred to as the Federal Government) will undertake to offer to the bondholders to pay and transfer the following amounts:

1. The 7 Percent External (Dawes) Loan 1924

(A) As on the first coupon date following the 31st March 1953 interest at five and one half percent per annum on the American issue and 5 percent per annum on the other issues.

(B) As on the first coupon date following the 31st March 1958 a sinking fund of 3 percent per annum on the American issue and 2 percent per annum on the other issues shall be added to the above interest payments and constitute with them a cumulative annuity.

(C) The maturity date shall be extended to the year 1969.

(D) Arrears of interest outstanding shall be recalculated at 5 percent simple interest, and in respect of the resulting total the Federal Government will issue 20-year bonds carrying 3 percent per annum interest and after 5 years 2 percent sinking fund. On bonds for so much as represents arrears due to the 31st December 1944 payment will be made as from the 15th April 1953: bonds for the balance will not be issued until the unification of Germany when payment on these bonds will begin.

(E) In all respects other than those indicated above, the terms of the original loan contracts shall be maintained.

(F) All expenses incidental to carrying out the above modifications of the original contracts shall be borne by the Government of the Federal Government.

2. The Five and One-half Percent International (Young) Loan 1930

(A) As on the first coupon date following the 31st March 1953 interest at 5 percent per annum on the American issue and four and one-half percent per annum on the other issues.

(B) As on the coupon date following the 31st March 1958 a sinking fund of 1 percent per annum shall be added to the above interest payments and constitute with them a cumulative annuity.

(C) The maturity date shall be extended to the year 1980.

(D) Arrears of interest outstanding shall be recalculated at four and one-half percent simple interest and in respect of the resulting total the Federal Government will issue 20-year bonds carrying 3 percent per annum interest and after 5 years 1 percent sinking fund. On bonds for so much as represents arrears due to the 31st December 1944 payment will be made as from the

15th April 1953. Bonds for the balance will not be issued until the unification of Germany when payment on these bonds will begin.

(E) The amounts due in respect of the various issues of the five and one-half percent international loan 1930 are payable only in the currency of the country in which the issue was made. In view of the present economic and financial position in Germany, it is agreed that the basis for calculating the amount of currency so payable shall be the amount in U. S. dollars to which the payment due in the currency of the country in which the issue was made would have been equivalent at the rates of exchange ruling when the loan was issued. The nominal amount in U. S. dollars so arrived at will then be reconverted into the respective currencies at the rate of exchange current on 1st August, 1952. Should the rates of exchange ruling any of currencies of issue on 1st August, 1952, alter thereafter by 5 percent or more, the installments due after that date while still being made in the currency of the country of issue, shall be calculated on the basis of the least depreciated currency (in relation to the rate of 1st August 1952) reconverted into the currency of issue at the rate of exchange current when the payment in question becomes due.

(F) In all respects other than those indicated above, the terms of the original loan contracts shall be maintained.

(G) All expenses incidental to carrying out the above modifications of the original contracts shall be borne by the Government of the Federal Republic.

3. The 6 percent external (Match) loan 1930—

(A) As on the first coupon date following the 31st March 1953 interest at 4 percent per annum.

(B) As on the first coupon date following the 31st March 1958 a sinking fund of one and one quarter percent shall be added to the above interest payments and constitute with them a cumulative annuity.

(C) Arrears of interest to be recalculated at 4 percent simple interest but otherwise to receive the same treatment as the arrears in respect of the Young loan.

(D) The maturity date shall be extended to the year 1994.

(E) As long as the service of the Match loan is effected according to the provisions of the London agreement, the payment for interest and amortization of the loan will be made at the office of the Skandinaviska Banken in Stockholm, Sweden, in Swedish kronor equivalent to the amount due in U.S. dollars at the rate of exchange on the due date.

(F) In all other respects other than collateral the Match loan shall have the same treatment as the Young loan.

4. Konversionskasse bonds—

The Federal Government will undertake to

make the following payments in respect of Konversionskasse bonds and scrip:

(A) As on the first coupon or interest date following after the 31st March 1953 interest at the original contractual rates.

(B) As on the first coupon date following after the 31st March 1958 a sinking fund of 2 percent per annum shall be added to the above interest payments and constitute with them a cumulative annuity.

(C) The maturity dates of these bonds shall be extended by 17 years from the existing maturity dates.

(D) Two-thirds of the arrears of interest calculated at the contractual rates shall be waived. The remaining one-third shall be funded and carry the same interest and sinking fund as the original bonds.

(E) In all other respects the original contracts of these bonds shall be maintained.

(F) All expenses incidental to carrying out the above modifications of the original contracts will be borne by the Federal Government.

(G) Reichsmark bonds and scrip will be converted into Deutschemark at the rate of 1:1.

5. Certain small liabilities of the Reichsbahn and the Reichspost in foreign currencies other than those covered by Appendix 6 will be the subject of negotiation between the Federal Government and the creditors.

6. Debts in Reichsmarks of the Reich, the Reichsbahn, the Reichspost and the State of Prussia.

In response to the request of the creditors representatives the Federal Government will undertake:

(A) To extend at their request and in application of the principle of national treatment to foreign creditors the benefit of the advantages and compensations which have been or may ultimately be granted in connection with the monetary reform to German creditors.

(B) To extend to foreign creditors at the time for the enactment of any future German law relative to the conversion and settlement of debts the benefit of the most favorable treatment provided by this law for German creditors.

(C) If the law mentioned in paragraph (B) above is not promulgated before 1st January 1954 or does not cover all categories of debts, to open before the 1st April 1954 negotiations with the foreign creditors representatives in course of which these representatives reserve the right to ask for a special settlement of these debts.

The present undertaking applies to all Reichsmark debts of the Reich and the Reichsbahn and the Reichspost whether represented by bonds (Treasury bills, obligations of the Ablosungsanleihen, etc.) or not so represented.

(D) The Federal Government further undertakes to extend the same treatment to the future service of the Reichsmark liabilities of the state of Prussia.

B. External Bonds issued or guaranteed by the states (Laender), municipalities and similar public bodies within the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany

7. The respective debtors shall pay to be transferred by the Federal Government the following amounts:

(1) Bonds other than those of the State of Prussia:

(A) As on the first coupon date following after 31st March 1953, 75 percent of the original contractual interest (subject to a minimum of 4 percent per annum and a maximum of five and one quarter percent per annum) or the rate specified in the original contract if less than 4 percent per annum:

(B) Interest at the same rates on two-thirds of any arrears of interest (other than interest already covered by Konversionskasse bonds or similar agreed arrangements). These arrears shall be funded:

(C) As on the first coupon dates following after the 31st March 1958 a sinking fund of 1 percent per annum, to be increased on the 31st March 1963 to 2 percent in the case of loans maturing in 1968 or after shall be added to the above interest payments and constitute with them a cumulative annuity:

(D) The maturity dates of these loans shall be extended by 20 years from the existing maturity dates:

(E) In respects other than those indicated above, the terms of the original loan contracts shall be maintained unless otherwise agreed by the creditor in special circumstances. Where exceptional circumstances peculiar to a particular debtor are such as to satisfy the creditors representatives that it is impracticable for that debtor to conform to the general arrangement, such adjustment as may seem necessary shall be made by agreement between the debtor and the creditors representatives.

(F) Bonds issued and payable outside of the territory of the Federal Republic denominated in Reichsmark shall be converted, at the rate of 10:1, into Deutschemark. They will carry interest at the original contractual rate. Arrears of interest shall be funded on the same basis and shall carry the same rate of interest. The bonds shall be extended for a period of 15 years after the maturity date, and will be redeemable in equal annuities, the first being due on the first coupon maturity date in 1958. Interest and redemption moneys will be transferred in the currency of the country where the bondholder has his residence.

(G) Reference to an "original contract" or to an "original contractual interest" shall be read as reference to the contract or the relative contractual interest subsisting between creditor and debtor at the time when the borrowing was first made or the obligation was first incurred, unless a conversion (herein called an "effective conversion")

was made before the 9th June 1933 or was made on or after that date on account of the insolvency or threatened insolvency of the debtor or as a result of free negotiation—provided that—

(I) In disputed cases the decision shall lie with a court of arbitration where the burden shall be on the debtor to prove that the arrangement was freely negotiated, and

(II) Arrangements made where the German custodian of enemy property or a person appointed by a German authority in an occupied territory represented the creditors or resulting from mere acceptance by the creditor of a unilateral offer made by the debtor shall be presumed not to have been freely negotiated.

In calculating future interest and arrears of interest under the general formula, the original contractual rate shall apply. Where, however, an effective conversion has taken place the converted rate of interest shall apply—provided that in such case the converted rate shall not be subject to any reduction either as to arrears of interest or as to future interest, unless the debtor prefers calculation on the basis of the original contractual rate under the general formula.

(H) All expenses incidental to carrying out the above modifications of the original contracts shall be borne by the debtors.

(I) Where the remaining capital amount of the total of all bond issues in foreign currency of a particular issue is small, the debtor may offer an earlier repayment and final settlement of the entire amount of such indebtedness and arrears of interest without regard to the limitations and provisions under (D) above relative to the prolongation of the indebtedness.

(J) (1) All corporate obligations guaranteed by a state, city, municipality or other governmental body shall be settled in accordance with "agreement for the settlement of medium and long term German debts resulting from private capital transactions" (Annex 4 to the Conference Report) provided that such guarantees shall continue in force in accordance with its terms.

(2) Bonds of the State of Prussia: The Federal Government, on behalf of the several Laender which succeeded to territory and assets formerly belonging to the State of Prussia, shall make payments as follows:

(A) As to external sinking fund six and one-half percent dollar bonds of the 15th September 1926 due 15th September 1951 and external sinking fund 6 percent dollar bonds of the 15th October 1927 due 15th October 1952:

(I). The Federal Government will issue new dollar bonds bearing first coupon dated the 1st April 1953, and maturing in 20 years, in the same denominations as the outstanding bonds of the above issues bearing interest at the rate of 4 percent payable semi-annually on the 1st April and 1st October. On the 1st April 1958 a sinking fund of 1 percent per annum shall be added to the above

interest rate and constitute with it a cumulative annuity. The debtor may call bonds by lot at par or may purchase bonds in the open market or otherwise and may provide additional amortisation as long as the service is maintained in accordance with the contract;

(II) Outstanding coupons on the old issues bearing dates from the 15th March 1933 to 31st December 1936 will be extended for a period of 20 years, and upon such extended maturity 50 percent of the amount thereof shall be paid in U.S. dollars on the corresponding dates in 1953, 1954, 1955 and 1956;

(III) Coupons maturing on or after the 1st January 1937 shall receive no payment until such time as territories formerly belonging to the State of Prussia and now outside the territory of the Federal Republic shall be joined to the Federal Republic, at which time payment shall be the subject of negotiation;

(IV) All expenses incidental to carrying out the above shall be borne by the Federal Government.

(B) As to the four and one-half percent Swedish Crown bonds of the Lubeck state loan of 1923, taken over by the State of Prussia in 1938:

The outstanding bonds of this loan, for which notice of repayment was given for the 1st May/1st November 1944 will be redeemed upon presentation at the current rate of exchange, subject to a discount of 50 percent of the nominal amount and without payment of any arrears of interest.

(C) Non-bonded indebtedness (other than that covered by Appendix 6)

The terms of paragraph 7 (1) will apply, *mutatis mutandis*, service starting from 1st January 1953. In the settlement of Mark claims regard will be had to the relevant provisions of Appendix 6.

I. Procedure for carrying out these proposals—

(A) The terms of the proposals may be enfaced on existing bonds, or new bonds issued in exchange for existing bonds, and new bonds or fractional scrip issued for arrears of interest, depending upon the convenience and custom prevailing in the several markets in which the bonds were originally issued. Such enfaced bonds or new bonds will conform to prevailing market practice. The debtors at their own expense will employ suitable banking institutions for the purposes of carrying out the details of the proposal. The debtors at their own expense will meet all requirements of governmental authorities and securities markets in order to ensure maximum marketability.

Terms of Offer

(B) The offer will be made in the respective countries as may be agreeable with bondholders councils or analogous bodies and shall remain

open for acceptance by the bondholders for at least five years. The debtors shall extend the offer for a further period for reasonable cause.

Reservation of Rights

(C) If any debtor fails to fulfil the obligation undertaken under the present agreement the creditors shall be entitled to revert to their original contractual rights.

Paying Agents and Trustees Expenses

(D) Paying agents commissions and expenses and trustees fees and expenses for the future will be paid and transferred.

Other Expenses

(E) The creditors representatives reserve the right to obtain payment from the respective debtors of all expenses incurred by them in connection with the London conference, and the making of an offer hereunder shall be deemed an acceptance by the debtor of this clause. Nothing herein contained shall preclude any creditors' representative for making and collecting such reasonable additional charge as it may deem appropriate from the bondholders or creditors in accordance with established practice or otherwise.

Validation

(F) The Federal Government undertakes to do all in its power in order to establish, on the basis of the German validation law passed by its Parliament and about to be enacted, an appropriate procedure for the validation of German foreign currency bonds, which procedure shall be effective in the several creditor countries as soon as possible but not later than on February 1st, 1953.

Payment on bonds or coupons which require validation under the German validation procedure shall not be made until such bonds or coupons shall have been validated pursuant thereto.

9. The Bondholders Councils concerned or analogous bodies will recommend these terms to the acceptance of their bondholders.

C. Mixed Claims Bonds

10. The German Delegation on External Debts, on the one hand, and the representatives of the American Awardholder Committee Concerning Mixed Claims Bonds on the other hand, have agreed as follows:

The German Federal Republic will propose to the Government of the United States, and the Awardholders Committee will recommend to the Government of the United States and to the individual awardholders, the settlement on the following terms of the obligation of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United States on behalf of private United States nationals for

whose benefit mixed claims bonds were issued by Germany in 1930 and which bonds are in default:

(1) The payment by the Federal Republic on the 1st April 1953 and on the 1st April of each succeeding year during the period described of the following amounts:

For each of the first five years -----	\$3,000,000
For each of the next five years -----	\$3,700,000
For each of the next sixteen years -----	\$4,000,000

Payment will be made in U. S. currency dollars to the United States for distribution to the awardholders.

(2) Any installment not paid when due will bear interest at 3¾ percent from due date to date of payment.

(3) Bonds denominated in dollars and maturing in the amounts and on the dates of the payments will be issued in evidence of the obligations of the Federal Republic and upon issuance a proportionate number of old mixed claims bonds will be cancelled and returned to the Federal Republic.

(4) The terms of the settlement will be embodied in a bilateral agreement between the Federal Republic and the United States.

(5) Full performance of this agreement by the Federal Republic and by any successor government and payment of the amounts due under this agreement shall constitute fulfillment by the Federal Republic and by any successor government and as full discharge of each of them of their respective obligations under the agreement of June 23rd 1930 and bonds issued pursuant thereto in respect of awards of the mixed claims commission, United States and Germany made on behalf of nationals of the United States, any thing in the exchange of letters of the 23rd October 1950 and 6th March 1951 between Chancellor Adenauer and the Allied High Commissioners for Germany or in the memorandum of December 1951 prepared by the Tripartite Commission to the contrary notwithstanding.

11. Greco-German Arbitral Tribunal Claims

A preliminary exchange of views has taken place between the Greek and German delegations in regard to claims held by private persons arising out of decisions of the mixed Greco-German arbitral tribunal established after the first world war. This will be followed by further discussions, the result of which, if approved, should be covered in the intergovernmental agreement.

D. Miscellaneous

The following settlements are recommended:

12. Lee Higginson Credit

(A) Participants to receive new 2-year notes of the Federal Government for full principal amount of their respective participations. (2-year notes, as original period of the credit when granted in 1930 was 2 years.)

(B) No back interest.

(C) No gold clause.

(D) New notes to bear interest from effective date of agreement at rate of three and one half percent per annum payable in advance monthly.

(E) Collateral fund to be reconstituted in form of a deutschemark deposit in the Bank Deutscher Laender, in the name of the German Federal Debt Administration as trustee—such fund to be calculated to be the equivalent of the notes in deutschemarks at official rates of exchange, and to be built up by the Federal Republic in 24 equal monthly installments from date of the notes.

(F) Participants to be entitled to receive prepayment of the whole or part of their notes, if they wish, in deutschemarks converted at official rate and to constitute full discharge of dollar or sterling obligation pro tanto—such payment to be made at participant's option as and when German laws and regulations so permit. Any such payment to be made out of the collateral fund to the extent the participants proportionate interest in the collateral so permits, any balance to be paid in deutschemarks directly by the Federal Government.

13. Bank for International Settlements credits

(A) The Federal Government will pay to the Bank for International Settlements as from the 1st January 1953 in respect of current interest on the claims of the bank an annual sum of 5,600,000 Swiss francs.

(B) In consideration of the payment of this annuity the bank has agreed to maintain its credits at their present level until the 31st March 1966. It has also agreed to postpone until that date the settlement of arrears of interest.

For full text of the agreement see Appendix A.1.

14. Konversionskasse Receipts

(A) The Federal Government agrees to assume liability for full payment in the due currencies to the Foreign Creditors of the sums paid into the Konversionskasse by debtors in the Saar in respect of which the Foreign Creditors have not received foreign exchange payments or been otherwise satisfied.

(B) The Federal Government agrees to assume liability for payment in the due currencies to the foreign creditors of 60 percent of the sums paid into the Konversionskasse by debtors in Austria, France, Belgium and Luxemburg in respect of which the foreign creditors have not received foreign exchange payments or been otherwise satisfied.

(C) The Federal Government will negotiate with the foreign creditors representatives before the end of December 1952 as regards the implementation of these undertakings.

15. Liability in Respect of Austrian Governmental Debts

The creditors have been unable to arrive at a settlement on this question, which will be the subject of further negotiations at an early date.

16. Agreement Between Belgium and the German Federal Republic

(1) The Government of the German Federal Republic recognizes that a sum amounting to RM 107,856,835.65 was, on 10th May, 1940, placed to the credit of the Belgian Government in respect of the annuities provided for in the German-Belgian agreement of 13th July, 1929, and paid into the Konversionskasse up to the 15th November, 1939.

On the other hand, the following were not paid into the Konversionskasse and are still owing to the Belgian Government:

(A) The monthly portions of annuities due between 15th December, 1939, and 10th May, 1940, namely--	RM 10, 833, 333. 33
(B) The monthly portions of annuities due between 10th May, 1940, and 8th May, 1945, namely-----	RM 105, 908, 502. 32
Total-----	RM 224, 598, 502. 32

(2) Being willing to compromise on the settlement of the above-mentioned debt, the Government of the German Federal Republic undertakes to pay, and the Belgian Government undertakes to accept, a lump sum equal to forty million (40) Deutschemarks, payable in fifteen (15) annual installments falling due on the 1st July of each of the years 1953 to 1967, namely:

5 annuities, from 1953 to 1957, amounting to----	DM 2 million each
10 annuities, from 1958 to 1967, amounting to----	DM 3 million each

The Belgian Government agrees to accept the above payments in final and definitive settlement of the Belgian claims concerned up to 8th May, 1945.

(3) Each of the above-mentioned annuities shall be represented by a bond of the German Federal Republic, expressed in Deutschemarks, and shall be transferred in Belgian currency at the mean official rate of the Bank Deutscher Laender in operation on the day before the bond becomes due. The bonds shall be delivered to the Belgian Government on 1st April, 1953, at the latest.

(4) Any bond not paid at the date when it becomes due shall bear interest at the rate of 3 percent per annum for the benefit of the Belgian Government.

SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE B REPORT

II. Medium and long-term debts resulting from private capital transactions

The main provisions of the agreement reached are:

Settlement terms:

Principal

Arrears of interest

Future rate of interest

Maturity

Amortisation

Konversionskasse

(Nazi Exchange Control Office)

Procedure:

No reduction.

Two-thirds of outstanding interest calculated up to the 31st December, 1952, to be funded and added to the principal.

Three-quarters of the interest rate provided in the existing contract.

The due date of indebtedness to be extended from 10 to 25 years from the 1st January, 1953, the period depending on the nature of the debtors business and his present financial situation.

Amortisation to commence on the 1st, January, 1958, and to be at the rate of 1 percent per annum for 5 years, and thereafter 2 percent per annum.

The German Delegation and the creditor representatives, while maintaining their respective views as to the legal position of payments made into the Konversionskasse, have agreed to the principle that where such payments were not received by the creditor they are regarded as an outstanding obligation still due and payable. However, a debtor is to be reimbursed by the German Federal Republic for any double payments.

It is provided that each individual debtor shall make an offer of settlement to his creditors for their approval and acceptance, which offer shall provide for an acceptable maturity, and for adequate security with protective provision satisfactory to the creditors. In cases where debtors and creditors cannot reach agreement on the terms of offer by negotiation, an arbitration committee has been established to which such disagreements shall be referred for decision.

Provision for the special treatment of unusual situations (so-called hardship cases) has been made.

In general, each debtor corporation is to arrange for individual settlement with his creditors within the over-all provisions of the report.

The creditor committees which have sent delegates to the London Debt Conference will recommend to the individual creditors the acceptance of such settlements.

SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE C REPORT

III. Standstill indebtedness.

The main provisions agreed are:

1. No provision for reduction of the principal of the indebtedness by periodical foreign exchange payments during the period of the agreement.

2. Credits to be recommercialized as far as possible, i. e., to be re-activated so as to finance Germany's current trade with other countries without loss of foreign exchange to Germany.

3. Creditors who make additional foreign exchange facilities available to the German economy, by granting new credit lines to German banks and industry outside the agreement, to be entitled to repayment of existing indebtedness to the extent of 3 percent of each three months avilment of such new lines of credit.

4. No repayment facilities in DM (such as were provided in previous agreements) with the exception of those existing under the present regulations.

5. All arrears of interest, calculated at 4 percent P. A. (simple), either to be added to principal or to be postponed (subject to any voluntary arrangement for payment in DM under 4 above).

6. Current interest acceptance commissions to be payable in the currencies of the debts at rates not exceeding those ruling in the respective markets.

7. Consideration of credits to debtors in the eastern zone of Germany (about 20 percent of the total) is postponed.

8. Payments received by creditors from other sources in respect of German indebtedness (e. g.

under U. K. distribution of German enemy property act) unless applied against other German debts, to be applied in reduction of standstill indebtedness to the extent required by law or elected by creditors.

9. In view of its terms and in accordance with the practice prevailing since 1931, the agreement to be for a period of one year.

SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE D REPORT

IV. Commercial and Miscellaneous Debts.

The Main Provisions Agreed Are:—

Transfers in foreign exchange.

(A) On amounts due in respect of goods

One third of the amount to be paid as soon as individual agreements under the plan are concluded. The balance to be paid after 1 year in 10 equal annuities.

(B) On amounts due in respect of wages, salaries, pensions, etc.

To be paid in 5 equal annuities.

(C) On amounts due in respect of forms of debts under this heading, other than capital claims.

To be paid in 10 equal annuities.

Payment in German currency

Within a limited period creditors may option for payment, in deutschemarks. In this event the debt will be discharged more rapidly but the utilization of such receipts will be subject to German exchange control and other regulations which shall in principle not be more restrictive than those at present in force.

Arrears of interest

% of the arrears, calculated at simple interest, to be added to the capital.

Future interest rates after January 1st, 1953 other than for capital claims

No payment of interest until 1958. Thereafter, 75 percent of contractual rate, with a minimum of 4 percent.

Miscellaneous Capital Claims

Arrears of interest:

Two % of outstanding interest calculated up to the 31st December 1952 to be funded and added to the principal.

Future rate of interest:—

Three quarters of the interest rate provided in the existing contract. Minimum rate of interest to be 4 percent rising in the case of some claims to 6 percent.

Repayment of principal with interest due up to Dec. 31st, 1952.

(A) No repayment of capital until Jan. 1st, 1958.

(B) From Jan. 1st, 1958 to Dec. 31st, 1962: 3 percent per annum.

(C) From Jan. 1st, 1963 to Dec. 31st, 1967: 8 percent per annum.

(D) From Jan. 1st, 1968 to Dec. 31st, 1970: 15 percent per annum.

Transfer to be granted for interest after Jan. 1953 and capital repayments.

General provisions

In appropriate cases, the agreements provide for arbitration machinery and for the treatment of hardship cases, where a German private debtor is unable to meet his full obligations.

Procedure

The plan contemplates that individual settlements will be concluded between creditors and debtors on the basis of the agreed terms.

Aid to Escapees From Iron Curtain Countries

by George L. Warren

The arrival in New York of the *General Taylor* on August 16 signaled the fact that the Escapee Program, authorized by the President on March 22, 1952,¹ and administered by the Department of State under the provisions of the Mutual Security Act of 1951, is well under way. Forty-four refugees who recently escaped from Iron Curtain countries—many under dramatic circumstances—were on board this vessel of the Military Sea Transport Service. Their passage was provided by funds made available under the program.

In anticipation of the termination of the International Refugee Organization (Iro), which finally took place in January 1952, various efforts were made to organize continuing services for the refugees who remained in Europe and whose numbers were being constantly augmented by escapees from the Communist-dominated countries of Eastern Europe. The United Nations established the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees in 1951 and elected G. J. van Heuven Goedhart as High Commissioner. Mr. Goedhart's task is to secure the protection of refugees by intervening with governments to establish, on behalf of refugees, the conditions under which they may make progress toward self-dependence, particularly through the acquisition of citizenship. In December 1951 the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe (PICMME) was established under U.S. initiative at Brussels. This Committee, which now has a membership of 20 governments, had moved a total of 50,000 migrants and refugees out of Europe by June 30, 1952.²

¹For text of the President's letter to the Congress authorizing this program, see BULLETIN of Apr. 14, 1952, p. 1002.

²For articles by Mr. Warren on the Committee's work, see BULLETIN of Jan. 14, 1952, p. 50; Feb. 4, p. 169; Mar. 24, p. 458; Apr. 21, p. 638; July 21, p. 107.

Additional Services Needed

In the course of organizing the foregoing international efforts, it became apparent that additional services for refugees would be required. Although Iro had resettled over 1,000,000 refugees out of Europe between 1947 and 1952, some thousands remained who required assistance either in resettlement overseas or in establishing themselves in their countries of residence in Europe. Many were obliged to continue living in camps in Germany, Austria, Italy, Trieste, Greece, and Turkey in the absence of other housing accommodations. The standards of subsistence provided in these camps were inadequate, even though they represented the maximum that the countries of first asylum could provide, in view of the burdens already imposed upon them by their own excess populations and by other refugees of the same race and culture.

Not only were these conditions demoralizing to the refugees who had risked their lives to escape to the free world; they also did not in any sense reflect the hospitality which the Western democracies desire to accord to those willing to sacrifice so much to regain their own self-respect and to live in a free and democratic society. To remedy this situation, the Department of State, in collaboration with other interested Federal agencies, established the Escapee Program in April under the authority contained in the Mutual Security Act of 1951.

The chief objectives are to establish better facilities of reception for refugees in the countries of first asylum; to supplement the care and maintenance already provided by those countries and by voluntary agencies; and to assist the new refugees either to emigrate abroad or to re-establish themselves in Europe. An over-all purpose is to establish such conditions of reception and care as to

keep alive, through various forms of assistance, the hope for a better life until self-sufficiency can be achieved under more normal living conditions.

Organization

To accomplish these objectives, the staff of the Adviser on Refugees and Displaced Persons in the Bureau of U.N. Affairs of the Department of State has been augmented to provide policy guidance and direction. Small country units, composed of persons experienced in this field, have been attached to the U.S. Missions in Germany, Austria, Italy, Trieste, Greece, and Turkey. These country units will be directed in the field by a regional coordinating unit at Frankfurt attached to the U.S. Mission in Germany. The function of the coordinating unit will be to standardize policies and procedures in the field and to secure coordination of efforts with international organizations, such as the Migration Committee and the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, and with the interested voluntary agencies. It is the aim of the Escapee Program to achieve its objectives to the maximum extent through existing facilities and to keep its own staff and organization to that minimum required to supply policy guidance, examination and approval of projects of assistance, and the administrative services required for the proper control of the funds to be expended.

Even while the program was being organized, the most obvious and emergency needs were met. For instance, the refugees at Camp Lavrion in Greece were found to be living in unsanitary conditions and to need shoes and clothing badly. Action was authorized immediately to improve the living conditions of the camp and to secure the needed clothing. In Turkey, where the diet of hundreds of refugees was found to be seriously inadequate, action was taken to provide supplementary food and a balanced diet. In Germany, Austria, Italy, and Trieste, the assistance of voluntary agencies was solicited to determine the requirements for supplementary food and clothing, which are being supplied, and to exploit every possible opportunity for emigration. Services such as medical and dental care and vocational and language training, which will assist individual refugees to qualify for emigration opportunities, are already being provided.

One hundred and twenty-two refugees had been assisted to leave Europe by August 6, 1952. Others were booked for early passage, and it was anticipated that by the end of August, close to 700 refugees would be on their way to overseas countries. The number of departures will increase as processing procedures are improved, and the high degree of cooperation formerly developed between the Iro and the voluntary agencies is re-established in this new effort to improve the lot of refugees.

Reduction of Quotas Causes Lull

An initial allocation of \$4,300,000 has been made to the program by the President under the Mutual Security Act. For various reasons, the chief countries of immigration have reduced the quotas of immigrants to be received during the remainder of 1952. The procedures involved in movements to the Latin American countries must be developed, and better facilities for reception and placement must be organized in these countries if the maximum flow of refugees out of Europe is to be achieved. The reduction in immigration opportunities means that the cost of supplementing existing arrangements for care and maintenance in Europe will be higher than originally anticipated because the refugees awaiting emigration will need care for longer periods of time. It is anticipated, however, that the lull in movements overseas will prove temporary and that the financial support which the program can provide for movements will operate to secure the emigration of larger numbers in 1953.

Apart from the modest achievements of the program to date, its significance lies rather in the rebuilding of hope among the refugees, particularly through evidence that they are not forgotten by a free world preoccupied by other concerns. They are no longer doomed to remain indefinitely in overcrowded camps where the will to exist is threatened by frustrations and skills acquired through industry and perseverance are lost through disuse. Equally important, ways and means are now provided to give practical and constructive expression to the good will and hospitality which the free world desires to extend to those whose faith in democratic ideals has induced them to flee from the Iron Curtain countries.

• *Mr. Warren, author of the above article, is Adviser on Refugees and Displaced Persons, Department of State.*

U.S. Informed of American's Escape From Czech Prison

Press release 628 dated August 8

After repeated and sustained representations by the Embassy at Prague in behalf of John Hvasta, an American citizen imprisoned in Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed our Embassy that Mr. Hvasta had escaped from prison on January 2, 1952, and that the Czechoslovak authorities do not know his present whereabouts.

Previously, a story appeared in a refugee publication in London stating that Mr. Hvasta had escaped on January 2, together with several other prisoners. Efforts were made to determine the

reliability of the report, but the Department was unable to establish its authenticity. The Department has no information which would confirm or contradict the accuracy of the statement of the Czechoslovak Government. However, this Government, which has actively pressed for the release of Mr. Hvasta since his arrest in October 1948, will continue its efforts to ascertain his whereabouts.

Soviet Reply to Suspension of "Amerika"

Press release 618 dated August 5

The Department of State on July 14 announced in a note to the U.S.S.R. that the Russian-language magazine Amerika would be forthwith suspended and directed the U.S.S.R. to suspend Soviet Embassy publications in the United States.¹ The Soviet Government in reply delivered a note on July 30 to the American Embassy at Moscow.

Following is the text of remarks concerning this Soviet response, made by Wilson Compton, Administrator of the Department's International Information Administration, together with an unofficial translation of the Soviet note:

TEXT OF MR. COMPTON'S REMARKS

The Soviet attempt to assert that our Russian-language magazine *Amerika* suffered loss of readership because its pages contained propaganda unfriendly to the Soviet Union is without any foundation since the U.S.S.R. precensored every story in the magazine.

Pravda and other official Soviet organs made more than 40 vitriolic attacks on the magazine in order to frighten away Soviet readers. American personnel stationed in the U.S.S.R. during this period reported that the magazine suddenly became unavailable outside of Moscow and that only a few kiosks (newsstands) in the city were allowed to continue sale of the magazine. These facts do not sustain the Soviet allegation that it permitted free and unfettered distribution of the magazine *Amerika*.

In contrast, the Federal Government has never placed any restrictions in the way of distribution of the U.S.S.R. *Information Bulletin* in the United States. All that ever happened was that some subscribers canceled their subscriptions.

If the Soviet Government is genuinely interested in a free flow of information between both countries, it would not have sabotaged *Amerika*, and it would not continue its notorious efforts to

jam the Voice of America. Nor would it ban virtually all foreign commercial magazines and newspapers.

TEXT OF SOVIET NOTE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., acknowledging receipt of the note of the Embassy of the U.S.A. of July 14, deems it necessary to state the following:

The Embassy of the U.S.A., conveying in its note the decision of the Government of the U.S. to stop publication of the magazine *Amerika*, and insisting on the discontinuation of publication and distribution by the U.S.S.R. Embassy in Washington of its U.S.S.R. *Information Bulletin* and also distribution of pamphlets published by the Soviet Government and its organs, attempts to justify this decision by alleging that the Soviet Government restricts distribution and free sale of the magazine *Amerika* in the Soviet Union. That statement of the Government of the U.S.A. however, is completely groundless and can mislead public opinion as to the real reasons for the discontinuation of publication of the magazine.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs considers it necessary to recall that the magazine *Amerika*, beginning from 1945, that is, from the moment of its publication, has been distributed by means of free sale by the trade organization Soyuzpechat. That organization distributes all periodical publications in the Soviet Union, so that distribution of *Amerika* in the U.S.S.R. has been conducted on an equal basis with all publications.

If the number of copies of *Amerika* distributed in the U.S.S.R. has declined in the past, that was by no means because Soviet authorities took any kind of restrictive measures in respect to distribution of the magazine *Amerika*, as the Embassy of the U.S.A. attempts to assert in its note, but because during recent years the U.S.A. Embassy in the U.S.S.R. increased propaganda unfriendly to the Soviet Union in the pages of this magazine, which naturally could not but result in the magazine *Amerika* losing its demand on the part of Soviet readers.

Statements of the U.S.A. Embassy regarding some sort of obstacles or restrictive measures to the distribution of the magazine *Amerika* do not correspond to reality. The impression is created that such statements were needed as a pretext for preventing the Soviet Embassy in Washington from distributing the U.S.S.R. *Information Bulletin* and pamphlets published by the Embassy.

The Embassy's references to some sort of reciprocity in respect to publication by the U.S.S.R. Embassy of the U.S.S.R. *Information Bulletin* in the U.S.A. and distribution by the U.S.A. Embassy in the U.S.S.R. of *Amerika* also do not correspond to reality. Publication and distribution in the U.S.A. of the U.S.S.R. *Information Bulletin*

¹ For a background study on the Department's action, also text of the July 14 note, see BULLETIN of July 28, 1952, p. 127.

never depended on distribution in the U.S.S.R. of the magazine *Amerika*. In that connection it is necessary to note that the U.S.S.R. *Information Bulletin* began to be published in the U.S.A. in 1941, that is, long before the magazine *Amerika* began to be distributed in the U.S.S.R. The Embassy also has no basis for referring to any kind of privileges allegedly enjoyed by the *Information Bulletin* of the Soviet Embassy in Washington. It enjoys no privileges. On the contrary, as is well-known, to the Government of the U.S.A., the American press, and various members of the U.S.A. Congress for a long time have been conducting a campaign against the U.S.S.R. *Information Bulletin*, and American officials systematically hinder in every way the distribution of that bulletin on the territory of the U.S.A.

In view of the foregoing, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs cannot consider the decision of the U.S.A. Government to prevent the U.S.S.R. Embassy in Washington from publishing and distributing in the U.S.A. the U.S.S.R. *Information Bulletin*, and also pamphlets published by the Embassy, other than as a measure designed to prevent the dissemination in the U.S.A. of truthful information about the Soviet Union.

Challenges Facing the World's Scientists

by John D. Hickerson
Assistant Secretary for U.N. Affairs¹

It is an honor to address this, the eighth General Assembly and the seventeenth International Congress of the International Geographical Union. It is a pleasure to welcome to America those of you who have come here from more than 50 other countries.

You are here to exchange scientific information of vital concern to all peoples and all nations. You are here to compare notes on the most recent developments in the field of geography. You are here in the interest of furthering your home country's scientific progress.

Each of these objectives is of high importance. But, to my way of thinking, your being here has an even deeper significance which is fundamental to all announced objectives.

Goethe, the great German poet and philosopher, expressed it very well more than a century ago when he said, "Science and art belong to the whole world, and before them vanish the barriers of nationality." I am sure that Goethe did not mean to imply that national sovereignty was a thing of the past. What he did mean is that science—an

honest, judicious science—is the servant of all peoples regardless of nationality.

The International Geographical Union has clearly demonstrated that it is doing its share to make true science the servant of all humanity.

As you will recall from the Chairman's introduction, my primary concern at present is with America's role in U.N. affairs. As one who has spent his adult life in the field of international affairs, I have always taken a hearty interest in efforts designed to make for better understanding among peoples and for a more stable world. I know that the modern science of geography can contribute much to that stability and progress which a future of peace and justice demands.

The Importance of Geographic Studies

Think of the many ways in which you geographers can contribute to a better world. Think of the many ways in which you have contributed.

Take the problem of natural resources, and it is a problem. Only a few weeks ago, I was shocked to read a report on the extent to which my own country is facing a scarcity of many key strategic materials. America, the report stated, is using up its natural resources at a tremendous pace. America needs these resources. We need them not only to preserve our own economic stability. We need them to meet our obligations to our free-world neighbors.

You geographers concern yourselves regularly with natural resource studies, with research into land use and water use. These studies and research are the pathways to better conservation of resources as well as to new sources of supply.

We Americans will surely benefit from what your studies reveal. But even more important the world as a whole will benefit. Those who develop natural resources, those who transport them, and those who use them—all will benefit. And ours will be a richer world because of it.

Take the problem posed by the inadequate standard of living which plagues some two-thirds of the world's peoples. Disease, illiteracy, and hunger do not make for contentment. They do make for political instability. This is not difficult to understand.

You geographers are well aware of the threat posed by this problem. You are doing something about it. You are helping the United Nations—mankind's best hope for peace—to meet the problem.

Your concern with industrial development, with the relationship between geographic boundaries and ethnic movements, with demography—all of these are contributing to the means by which the less fortunate peoples are being helped to help themselves.

Take the question of defensive strength for the free world. Is not the geographer, through his study of land barriers, map-making, climatology,

¹ Excerpts from an address made before the International Geographical Union's Assembly and Congress at Washington on Aug. 8 and released to the press (No. 623) on the same date.

and coastal changes, collecting and systematizing information which has a definite bearing on military strategy and tactics?

Of course, he is. But the making of a contribution to material well-being is not in itself enough. Not nearly enough. Such would be the case whether we spoke of geographers or historians, physicists or political scientists, chemists or economists.

For it seems to me that the crucial challenge the scientist faces today lies in the spiritual and moral sphere. It seems to me that free man who would remain free must strengthen that sense of spiritual and moral responsibility without which the greatest of concrete achievements means very little.

I will not deny that there is such a thing as pure science. But the purest of sciences has little meaning in a vacuum. Science is generally measured by the amount of good it does.

The Scientist-Statesman Equation

The scientist's responsibility in today's world is a tremendous one. This is a tense, troubled world, and the miracle of modern technology has made it a small world.

Perhaps the task before the diplomat might be easier if he were also a topflight scientist. This matter of moral responsibility might be less of a problem if there were more diplomats like Hans W. Ahlmann, the Swedish Ambassador to Norway, who, I understand, is scheduled to speak at your official banquet next Wednesday. But Ambassador Ahlmann, I fear, is an exception to the rule. By and large, one does not find the scientist and the diplomat rolled into one. That makes it imperative that the cooperation between scientist and diplomat be close if we are indeed to meet the moral responsibility of which I speak. The true scientist owes it to mankind to help the diplomat meet the problems we face in the political sphere. The diplomat owes it to mankind to help the scientist carry on his work in an atmosphere of freedom and encouragement.

If either party to this equation defaults, humanity is the loser.

The International Geographical Union made it clear at Lisbon in 1949 that it was not going to default. You made it clear when your sixteenth congress adopted a resolution pledging the Union to full cooperation with the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

In that resolution, you stated with unmistakable clarity your recognition of the relationship between your work and the objectives of the United Nations. You made plain your awareness of your moral responsibility for fostering peace and decency. You pointed up the fact that it was no longer feasible to seek to erect a barrier between the physical sciences and the social.

I was very much pleased when the United Nations, through UNESCO, accepted your coopera-

tion in the spirit in which it was offered. I was pleased to find the United Nations giving financial and other support to various of your projects.

This, to me, represented the scientist-statesman equation at its best. The scientist could and did join the statesman in furthering the cause of peace. Technological progress was geared to a genuine sense of social responsibility.

This relationship between the physical and political sciences is one in which free men can see great hope. We Americans are determined to do everything possible to nurture that hope. In playing host to this congress of the International Geographical Union, we hope and believe that we are serving the cause of international understanding as well as that of scientific progress.

That makes for pride. It also makes for humility. With a feeling of pride, I urge you to see, know, and understand America as she really is. With a feeling of humility, I say: We Americans recognize how directly our own progress and well-being are related to the scientific achievements of other nations, and we are ever ready to give others the understanding and the respect which we ourselves seek to merit.

Arrival of King Faisal II of Iraq

Press release 625 dated August 7

King Faisal II of Iraq will arrive in New York City August 12, aboard the liner *Queen Mary*. King Faisal has accepted an invitation to visit the United States informally from August 12 until September 10, during which time he will meet the President and tour the United States from coast to coast. The 17-year-old heir to the throne of Iraq will be accompanied by his uncle, the Regent of Iraq, His Royal Highness Prince Abdul Ilah. Also among the royal party are Col. Mohammed Yahya, Col. Mohammed Jassam, Deputy Ahmed Ajil al-Yawar, and Qais Ali Rubiya.

The King and his party will visit New York, Washington, Detroit, and Chicago. From Chicago the party will travel farther west to Denver, Estes Park, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. On the return journey they will stop at the Imperial Valley, Las Vegas, Phoenix, Muscle Shoals, and Fort Knox, completing the visit on return to New York September 9. The King and his party will stay in New York for an additional week before their departure aboard the *Queen Elizabeth* on September 17.

The serious young King is interested particularly in the reclamation and irrigation projects of the American Southwest, as the problems there are repeated in the geographically similar country of Iraq. As Iraq's development expands from utilization of its new oil revenues, the Salt River

Valley of Arizona and the Imperial Valley of California will have their counterparts along the historic Tigris and Euphrates Rivers in Iraq. However, King Faisal will complete his American trip by attending a baseball game, seeing "South Pacific," and enjoying a Western chuck-wagon dinner.

The King will ascend the throne of Iraq on his 18th birthday, May 2, 1953. He finished his studies at Harrow School in England this July and will return to Iraq this fall.

U.S., U.K. Agree To Resume Importation of Tin

Press release 605 dated July 31

On January 18 the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom reached an agreement on steel, aluminum, and tin.¹ Under that agreement the United States had an obligation to prevent private importation of tin during the period of the agreement unless consultation between the two Governments took place.

On July 24 notes were exchanged between the Department of State and the British Embassy which have the effect of releasing the Government of the United States from this obligation. This exchange of notes prepared the way for action by the National Production Authority and the Defense Materials Procurement Administration, announced by those agencies on August 1, to permit resumption of tin importation for private account. Following are the texts of Secretary Acheson's note, addressed to the British Ambassador, Sir Oliver Franks, and of Sir Christopher Steel's reply:

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to refer to conversations between representatives of our two Governments concerning the establishment of more normal arrangements for the conduct of the trade in tin, as envisaged in Section C paragraph 6 of the Agreement on Mutual Assistance in Raw Materials signed at Washington on January 18, 1952.

Since these conversations have disclosed that the Government of the United States of America intends in the near future to permit the private importation of tin to be resumed, and that the United Kingdom Government expects, by August 1, 1952, to have completed or virtually completed the purchase of tin for delivery to the Government

of the United States pursuant to Section C, paragraph 1 of the aforesaid Agreement, I have the honor to propose that, from the latter date the obligations contained in paragraph 4 of Section C of the aforesaid Agreement respecting the purchase or importation of tin shall no longer be binding upon the Government of the United States.

If the United Kingdom Government is in agreement with this proposal, I have the honor to suggest that Your Excellency's reply in that sense should, together with the present note, be regarded as constituting an agreement between our two Governments in this matter, effective upon the receipt of the reply note.

Accept [etc.].

DEAN ACHESON

BRITISH EMBASSY,
Washington, D. C.
24th July, 1952

SIR: I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your note of 24 July, 1952, in the following terms:—

I have the honor to refer to conversations between representatives of our two Governments concerning the establishment of more normal arrangements for the conduct of the trade in tin, as envisaged in Section C, paragraph 6 of the Agreement on Mutual Assistance in Raw Materials signed at Washington on January 18, 1952.

Since these conversations have disclosed that the Government of the United States of America intends in the near future to permit the private importation of tin to be resumed, and that the United Kingdom Government expects, by August 1, 1952, to have completed or virtually completed the purchase of tin for delivery to the Government of the United States pursuant to Section C, paragraph 1 of the aforesaid Agreement, I have the honour to propose that from the latter date the obligations contained in paragraph 4 of Section C of the aforesaid Agreement respecting the purchase or importation of tin shall no longer be binding upon the Government of the United States.

If the United Kingdom Government is in agreement with this proposal, I have the honour to suggest that Your Excellency's reply in that sense should together with the present note, be regarded as constituting an agreement between our two Governments in this matter, effective upon the receipt of the reply note.

I have the honour to inform you that Her Majesty's Government are in agreement with the foregoing.

Please accept [etc.]

CHRISTOPHER STEEL
Her Britannic Majesty's Minister.

¹ For text of communiqués on this agreement, issued by President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill on Jan. 9 and 18, see BULLETIN of Jan. 21, 1952, p. 83 and *ibid.*, Jan. 28, 1952, p. 115.

U.S., Venezuela Conclude Trade Agreement Discussions

Press release 629 dated August 8

The Governments of the United States of America and Venezuela began formal negotiations for the revision of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement of 1939 on April 18 at Caracas. Following the initial phase of the negotiations, the talks were transferred to Washington, beginning July 16.

Formal discussions having now been concluded, the Venezuelan delegation, headed by Manuel Reyna, Director of Economic Policy in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will soon return to Caracas. The two Governments will now take under consideration the recommendations of the negotiators. It is expected, once final approval by the respective Governments is forthcoming, that the revised agreement will be signed at Caracas.

British Establish 12 Scholarships for American Students

Press release 604 dated July 31

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced on July 31 in the House of Commons that the British Government, in demonstration of its gratitude to the United States for the European Recovery Program, proposed to establish at British universities 12 scholarships to be competed for annually by American students. The scholarships are to be known as Marshall scholarships in honor of Gen. George C. Marshall, former Secretary of State and founder of the Marshall Plan.

The generous offer made by the British Government is received with sincere appreciation and gratitude by the Government of the United States. It is not only a splendid expression of British friendship for the United States but is also one more important step in the furtherance of mutual understanding between our two countries.

U.S., Mexico Revise Agreement on TV Channels

Press release 598 dated July 30

The Department of State announced on July 30 that agreement had been reached with the Government of Mexico for modifications and additions to the previous agreement between the United States and Mexico for the assignment of frequency channels to television stations along the U.S.-Mexican border.

The modifications and additions were found to

be desirable in order to facilitate the operation of television stations in the two countries in the areas concerned. In particular, the amendments to the agreement call for increasing the effective radiated power of stations assigned channels 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 from 200 kw to 325 kw, and include changes for television frequency channels assigned under tables A and B of the original agreement.¹

For Mexico under table A, television channel 11 minus has been added for Chihuahua.

In the United States under table B, channel 3 minus has been added for Santa Barbara, Calif. Channel 9 plus has been added for Abilene, Tex. Channels 4 plus and 5 minus have been assigned for Harlingen and Weslaco in addition to Brownsville, with the provision that these channels may be used in any community within the triangle formed by Brownsville, Harlingen, and Weslaco. For Monahans, Tex., Channel 9 minus has been substituted for channel 5 minus. In New Mexico, channel 10 plus has been added for Silver City.

Earthquake Reconstruction Credit for Ecuador Approved

The Export-Import Bank on August 5 announced approval of a credit of 165 thousand dollars to the Republic of Ecuador to assist in financing the reconstruction and enlargement of the water-supply system and for the construction of a sewer system for the town of Guano. Guano is a community of approximately 4,500 population located in the Province of Chimborazo, which is one of the areas of Ecuador devastated by the earthquake of August 5, 1949. The credit forms a part of the earthquake reconstruction commitment made by the Bank in December 1949.

The credit will be used exclusively for financing the purchase and transportation to Ecuador of U.S. materials, supplies, and equipment. Local costs will be borne jointly by the town of Guano and the Reconstruction Board of Chimborazo.

The U.S. Institute of Inter-American Affairs rendered technical assistance in the development of the plans for both the water and sewer systems for the town of Guano and has been requested by the Ecuadoran Government to assist in supervising construction. The plans call for 500 private connections and a system of fire hydrants. The present system has no private connections or secondary pipelines in the streets. It serves only a few public fountains.

The credit will be repayable in quarterly installments over a 20-year period. Interest will be paid at the rate of 3½ percent per annum.

¹ For a summary of the agreement announced on Oct. 26, 1951, see BULLETIN of Nov. 26, 1951, p. 865.

U.S., Turkey Terminate 1939 Trade Agreement

Press release 619 dated August 5

On July 18 the Department of State gave public notification of the termination of the 1939 trade agreement between the United States and Turkey as a result of that country's accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.¹ Termination of this agreement was effected by an exchange of notes dated July 5 between the two Governments at Ankara.

The President signed a proclamation on July 18² terminating on August 4, 1952, two presidential proclamations, dated April 5, 1939, and November 30, 1939, which proclaimed the United States-Turkish trade agreement.

Following is the text of the note from George C. McGhee, U.S. Ambassador to Turkey, to the Turkish Foreign Minister, Fuad Koprulu, and the Turkish reply:

Text of U.S. Note of July 5

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to confirm that the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Turkey, both being contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, have agreed to terminate the trade agreement between the United States of America and the Republic of Turkey signed at Ankara on April 1, 1939, with an accompanying exchange of notes, and as affected by the exchange of notes of April 14, 1944, and April 22, 1944.

The termination shall be effective on the thirtieth day following the date of this note.

I shall be glad if Your Excellency will confirm this understanding on behalf of your Government.

Please accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

GEORGE C. MCGHEE

Text of Turkish Reply

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to refer to your Excellency's note No. 14 of this date, which reads as follows:

[See text above]

I have the honor to inform you that my Government agrees to the foregoing.

Please Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

The Assistant Secretary General

A. HAYDAR GORK

¹ BULLETIN of Aug. 4, 1952, p. 179.

² Ibid.

Danish Gift for Virgin Islands

Press release 615 dated August 4

In celebration of the 150th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and Denmark and as an expression of Danish friendship toward this country, the Government of Denmark on August 4 presented to the United States replicas of some of the original furnishings of the Banquet Hall at Government House, Christiansted, St. Croix, V.I. The gift, which consists of mirrors, chandeliers, bracket lamps, and taborets, was presented by Henrik de Kauffmann, Danish Ambassador to the United States, and was accepted for the United States by Morris F. de Castro, Governor of the Virgin Islands.

When the United States purchased the Virgin Islands from Denmark in 1917, the 18th century furniture of Government House was returned to Denmark. The furnishings which were presented on August 4 will be placed in the banquet hall in the same positions as their original counterparts.

Current Legislation on Foreign Policy

Insurgency in Prisoner-of-War Camps in Korea and Communist-Inspired Disturbances of the Peace in Japan. H. Rept. 2131, 82d Cong., 2d sess. [To accompany H. Res. 664] 2 pp.

Report Pursuant to House Resolution 664. Letter from Acting Secretary, Department of State, Transmitting a Report Pursuant to House Resolution 664, 82d Cong. H. doc. 529, 82d Cong., 2d sess. 4 pp.

Mutual Security Appropriations for 1953. Hearings Before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 82d Cong., 2d sess., part 2. Committee print. 25 pp.

Extension of the Rubber Act of 1948. Hearing Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services, United States Senate, 82d Cong., 2d sess. on H. R. 6787—An Act To Extend the Rubber Act of 1948 (Public Law 469, 80th Cong.), as Amended, and for Other Purposes. Committee print. 30 pp.

Puerto Rico Constitution. Hearing before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, 82d Cong., 2d sess. on H. J. Res. 430—A Joint Resolution Approving the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Which was Adopted by the People of Puerto Rico on March 3, 1952. Serial No. 17. Committee print. 40 pp.

Defense Production Act, Progress Report No. 20. Aluminum Program by the Joint Committee on Defense Production, Congress of the United States, 82d Cong., 2d sess. S. Rept. 1987. 16 pp.

Suspension of Deportation of Certain Aliens. H. Rept. 2410, 82d Cong., 2d sess. [To accompany S. Con. Res. 81] 2 pp.

Concerning Certain Rights of Canal Zone Employees Under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act. H. Rept. 2425, 82d Cong., 2d sess. [To accompany S. 1271] 2 pp.

Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1953. H. Rept. 2494, 82d Cong., 2d sess. [To accompany H. R. 8370] 11 pp.

Mutual Security Appropriations for 1953. Hearings Before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 82d Cong., 2d sess. Committee print. 858 pp.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

U.S. Views on Self-Determination

Statement by Isador Lubin

U.S. Representative in the U.N. Economic and Social Council¹

With the opening of this discussion, the Economic and Social Council is setting foot upon unfamiliar territory. The problem of promoting self-government is one which was entrusted under the U.N. Charter primarily to other bodies of the United Nations. Therefore, when we move into this field of activity we must do so, in the opinion of my delegation, with a good deal of caution lest in our inexperience we make a misstep which would harm the peoples we want to help.

The object of the United Nations in this field is to find the best ways by which all of us, working together, can assist other peoples to achieve the political maturity which will enable them to govern themselves. We will do well if we keep that objective foremost in our minds for each of us knows that where questions of national independence are discussed emotions are very near the surface.

These are the times to remember the words of the Charter, in article 2 where it first speaks of self-determination, that our fundamental goal is "To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples. . . ."

In approaching the resolutions before us, I think each delegation here, and the world at large, knows that the United States brings to this Council a long history of consistent action designed to bring about the steady development of self-government. Our own national story is that

of a struggle for independence. I think the delegate of the Philippines will agree with me that the close friendship that exists between his Government and mine is a result of a long association in the valiant efforts of the Philippine people to achieve their political aspirations. This association included the bitter conflict against a common enemy and an equally bitter conflict against the disasters brought by that battle. Only last week the people of Puerto Rico celebrated their new Constitution under which, as a commonwealth, they take over the full job of governing themselves.

It is almost needless to assert, therefore, that the United States supports—has supported in the past and will continue to support—the principle of self-determination, in deed as well as in word.

The Dynamic Trend Toward Self-Government

I do not intend to imply, however, that we are by any means alone in this respect among metropolitan powers having within their spheres people who have not yet attained full self-government. The trend I speak of is a dynamic trend in all parts of the world. It is a trend which represents one of the great movements of this mid-century—a movement toward self-government which will not be denied; indeed, a movement in which all of us in the United Nations are participating and assisting.

Under the Charter of the United Nations, territories being administered by other countries are enjoying an ever-larger degree of self-government. Each of the eight administering countries has accepted the obligations of the Charter relating to the territories which they administer. Each of these countries is promoting the political, eco-

¹ Made on July 31 before Ecosoc, which had before it Resolution A (Plebiscites) and Resolution B (Political Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories) of the Human Rights Commission (see *Report of the Eighth Session of Commission on Human Rights*, U.N. doc. E/2256, p. 64); released to the press by the U.S. Mission to the U.N. on the same date.

conomic, and social advancement of the territories under its administration.

The rate of progress, naturally, will vary. It depends on the obstacles the people must overcome—obstacles of climate and terrain and geographic location; the presence or absence of natural resources; the amount of assistance that can be provided from outside sources; the spirit and the interest of the people themselves in grappling with these problems. But in each case there is progress, and the peoples of these non-self-governing territories are assuming an increasingly greater degree of responsibility in taking care of their own affairs.

The policy of the United States is to assist, through the United Nations and otherwise, in making this progress move rapidly, yet surely.

Now let me turn to Resolution A, the first of the two resolutions listed under the heading "recommendations concerning international respect for the self-determination of peoples." The United States wants to vote in favor of this resolution because we believe its broad objective is to encourage metropolitan countries to improve the ways by which they ascertain the wishes of non-self-governing peoples as to their political future. That, we feel, is worthwhile. We find, however, that some provisions of it do not meet the basic criteria we have set for ourselves in the Charter—the object of promoting friendship while seeking progress toward self-government. I refer chiefly to the first two preambular paragraphs which speak of "the slavery of peoples."

Slavery is a strong word. It is perhaps the strongest word in the English language to denote the subjection of one human being to the power of another. We have in progress in this Council an investigation of the entire subject of slavery. We have another investigation of "forced labor," and in this instance, in spite of overwhelming evidence of the most flagrant use of this form of labor in certain countries, this Council did not use the word slavery. There is no basis for using it here.

Its use in this resolution distorts the picture of non-self-governing peoples beyond any resemblance to reality. Such language, used in a U.N. resolution, would be insulting to the people and the administrators alike in areas where undeniable progress is being made in political development. Moreover, it is inflammatory language, ill-suited to a temperate, reasonable discussion of the self-determination of peoples. We feel that the resolution expresses our intentions adequately without those two paragraphs and we therefore suggest their deletion.

Our second suggestion is in relation to the second operative paragraph dealing with plebiscites. The United States feels that the paragraph unduly restricts the methods by which the wishes of non-self-governing people might be ascertained in the future by placing virtually sole reliance upon

the U.N. supervised plebiscite. The adoption of the U.N. Charter does not require all nations to conduct *all* their foreign affairs through the United Nations; other means of international dealings have distinct advantage. Similarly, in the dealings between an administering country and the non-self-governing people, these people themselves may desire direct methods of contact which may not always be associated with the United Nations.

For example, the United States recently arranged to determine the wishes of the people of Puerto Rico, Alaska, and Hawaii, without a U.N. plebiscite. It is sometimes feasible and desirable to consult the legislative body representative of the people of a territory. Or the action of the people at the polls, in one of their own elections, may be a useful criterion of the wishes of the people. The amendment of the United States in this respect is, therefore, designed to provide greater flexibility.

In addition, my delegation proposes the addition of the phrase "in conformity with the provisions of the United Nations Charter" after the word "administration" in this second operative paragraph. This addition would have two advantages. First, it would specify that the recognition and promotion of the realization of the right of self-determination shall be in accordance with the high principles of the Charter; and second, it would bring the language of this resolution into closer conformity with the language of the article on self-determination in the draft Covenants on Human Rights.

The change proposed by my delegation in the latter part of this paragraph is designed to meet several points.

Developmental Stages of Self-government

The members of the United Nations have undertaken to develop self-government in the territories under their administration. The Charter specifies that this will be done by taking into consideration the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement. It is recognized, therefore, that the development of self-government, while an urgent problem, is a continuing process and must be accomplished progressively.

Now, I would like to explain briefly the position of my delegation with regard to Resolution B on self-determination which is concerned with the transmission of political information on non-self-governing territories.

The question of the transmission to the United Nations of political information by states responsible for the administration of non-self-governing territories has had a long history in the United Nations. The responsibility of states to transmit information with regard to non-self-governing territories derives from article 73 (e) of the Charter. In article 73 (e) information relating

to economic, social, and educational conditions are specified, whereas reference to political information is omitted. The history of this provision leaves no doubt that the omission of political information was deliberate. The question was carefully examined and fully discussed at San Francisco and eventually, all factors having been taken into consideration, the existing language of article 73 (e) was approved for insertion in the Charter and accepted by all signatories.

My Government has voluntarily transmitted political information on the governmental institutions of its territories and will continue to do so in the future. We have been pleased to note that other administering countries have from time to time voluntarily submitted such information. However, we feel it unwise for efforts to be made to place this matter on a basis of "recommendations" to the authorities concerned. As I have said, the transmission of political information was not set out as an obligation under the Charter. We have accordingly opposed resolutions which would recommend the transmission of political information.

Two other considerations are also of significance in our view. The first is that whereas the problem of self-determination is a universal one—one of significance for all states and not only states administering non-self-governing territories—this resolution singles out only those states which have responsibilities in regard to non-self-governing territories. The second consideration is the related point that for matters relating to the colonial field, the General Assembly has established a special body to deal with these problems regularly. This organization is the Assembly's Committee on Information from non-self-governing territories. My delegation feels that it is open to some objection to consider problems in relation to non-self-governing territories on a piecemeal basis and without reference to the bodies specially created for that area of the work of the United Nations.

Inasmuch as other delegations have entered into a discussion of the substance of Resolutions A and B on self-determination, we have taken this occasion to set forth briefly our own views. We have pointed out that, while my Government has supported and will continue to support the principle of self-determination, it has serious reservations as to these two resolutions.

Nevertheless, we are prepared not to press for a decision on their substance, and in particular on our amendments to Resolution A, at the present time, and to vote for the Polish proposal to transmit these two resolutions to the General Assembly,

provided that the Cuban amendment is adopted. Adoption of this amendment would make it unmistakably clear that this action was purely procedural and that the Council was not taking a position one way or the other on the substance of the two resolutions.

If the Cuban amendment is not adopted, my delegation would feel obliged to vote against the Polish resolution.

If the Polish resolution, as amended by Cuba, is adopted, as we hope it will be, this will mean that the discussion of the substance of these two resolutions will be shifted from this Council to the General Assembly, where my delegation will take occasion to set forth its position in appropriate detail.

U.S. Delegation to International Conference

Sixth Grassland Congress

The Department of State on August 7 announced that the U. S. delegation to the sixth International Grassland Congress, to be held at the Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., August 17-23, is as follows:¹

Delegates

Philip V. Cardon, director, Graduate School, and research administrator emeritus, Department of Agriculture, Chairman

William A. Minor, assistant to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Vice Chairman

Mason H. Campbell, dean of agriculture and director of the agricultural experiment station, U. of R. I.

Wilbur G. Carlson, A. O. Smith Corp., Milwaukee

Leroy E. Hoffman, associate director of agricultural extension, Purdue U.

Malcolm H. Jones, head, resources development section, Food, Agriculture and Resources Development Staff, Technical Cooperation Administration, Department of State

Arthur S. King, chief, fertilizer, seeds, and pesticides branch, Food and Agriculture Division, Mutual Security Agency

Gerald M. Kerr, chief, Division of Range Management, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior

The U.S. in the UN.

a weekly feature, does not appear in this issue.

¹ For background information on the congress, see BULLETIN of Feb. 25, 1952, p. 309, and *ibid.*, Aug. 11, 1952, p. 239.

Report of U.N. Command Operations in Korea

FORTY-FIFTH REPORT: FOR THE PERIOD MAY 1-15, 1952¹

U.N. doc. S/2715
Transmitted July 21, 1952

I herewith submit report number 45 of the United Nations Command Operations in Korea for the period 1-15 May 1952, inclusive. United Nations Command communiqués numbers 1251-1265 provide detailed accounts of these operations.

As stated in United Nations Command report number forty-four, Executive Plenary Sessions were resumed on 28 April. The United Nations Command Delegation had proposed executive sessions in the hope that both sides could approach the remaining problems in the light of logic rather than in an atmosphere of tension created by Communist propaganda. By 7 May it was clear that no progress was being made. Consequently both sides agreed to resume open plenary sessions on 8 May.

The United Nations Command's fair and reasonable proposal of 28 April, if accepted by the Communist side, would have resulted in the rapid consummation of the armistice agreement. Because of the importance of this United Nations Command proposal it is hereafter quoted in full:

"For more than nine months our two delegations have been negotiating for an armistice which will bring a cessation to hostilities in Korea. We have progressed to the point where only three issues remain between us and final agreement on an armistice. These three issues concern, first, whether there will or will not be restrictions on the rehabilitation and construction of military airfields; second, the basis of exchange of Prisoners of War; and third, the nations to compose the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

"As for the first issue, for many weeks the United Nations Command Delegation has stated that in order to maintain the stability of the armistice and prevent the creation of tension that might lead to a resumption of hostilities it is highly desirable that restrictions be placed on the rehabilitation and construction of military airfields. Your side has opposed this limitation on what would be a manifest increase of offensive potentiality upon the ground that it would constitute interference by one side in the internal affairs of the other. Yet, if your

side is moving in good faith toward an armistice, you should have no hesitation in agreeing not to build up your military air potential.

"As for the second issue I have referred to, for many weeks the United Nations Command Delegation has stated that all Prisoners of War must be released but that only those should be repatriated or turned over to the other side who can be delivered without the application of force. Your side has opposed this principle and has, instead, insisted that certain Prisoners of War must be repatriated even if physical force is necessary, asserting that to accord respect to the feelings of the individual prisoner is unprecedented and deprives a Prisoner of War of his rights. Your current attitude on this question is inconsistent with the historical facts that during the Korean War your side has followed the practice of inducing captured personnel into your armed forces, and that you have in this and other ways disposed of approximately four-fifths of the military personnel of our side who fell into your custody.

"The United Nations Command holds as Prisoners of War 116,000 North Koreans and Chinese People's Volunteers; 59,000, or more than fifty percent of this number held by our side, will return to your side without being forced. In addition, some 11,000 citizens of the Republic of Korea, now in our custody, have elected to go to your side under the principle of free choice. This is in marked contrast to the 12,000 captured personnel of our side whom you have stated you will repatriate, a figure which is less than twenty percent of those you have admitted having taken into your custody.

"The foregoing figures are now a basic factor in the Prisoner of War question. It was with the full concurrence of your side that the Prisoners of War in our custody were screened to determine their attitude as regards repatriation. Once screened, Prisoners of War had to be segregated in accordance with their individual determination. No action can now be taken by either side to alter materially this situation. It is an accomplished fact. For you to pretend otherwise would be completely unrealistic.

"Moreover, our side has indicated our willingness to send to your side any Prisoners of War who may change their views on repatriation between the time of the initial determination and the completion of the exchange of Prisoners of War. We have also informed you that, if you wish, you may verify the results of our screening processes after the armistice is signed. Your side can at that time interview those persons held by the United Nations Command who have indicated that they would violently oppose being returned to your side. If any indicate that they are not still so opposed, the United Nations Command will return them promptly to your side.

"Lastly, in regard to the third issue, although both sides agreed to nominate mutually acceptable nations to

¹Transmitted to the Security Council by the acting representative of the U.S. to the U.N. on July 21. Texts of the 30th, 31st, and 32d reports appear in the BULLETIN of Feb. 18, 1952, p. 266; the 33d report, *ibid.*, Mar. 10, 1952, p. 395; the 34th report, *ibid.*, Mar. 17, 1952, p. 430; the 35th report, *ibid.*, Mar. 31, 1952, p. 512; the 36th and 37th reports, *ibid.*, Apr. 14, 1952, p. 594; the 38th report, *ibid.*, May 5, 1952, p. 715; the 39th report, *ibid.*, May 19, 1952, p. 788; the 40th report, *ibid.*, June 23, 1952, p. 908; the 41st report, *ibid.*, June 30, 1952, p. 1038; the 42d report, *ibid.*, July 21, 1952, p. 114; the 43d report, *ibid.*, Aug. 4, 1952, p. 194; and the 44th report, *ibid.*, Aug. 11, 1952, p. 231.

compose the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission you have continued to insist on membership for a nation which the United Nations Command will not accept.

"The issues are clearly drawn. The discussions of the past several months have clearly defined the differences on the issues, but such discussions have failed to develop any common meeting ground for resolving these differences. Within the limit of these discussions each side has indicated that its position is firm and unshakable. We believe that because of the strong views already set forth by both sides in the respective meetings, we will only prolong the stalemate on each of the three differences if we attempt to discuss them further or to settle them separately. Therefore, we believe it absolutely essential that the three remaining issues be settled together. It is evident that if both sides remain adamant in their present position on the three issues, these negotiations will be deadlocked indefinitely. If an armistice agreement is to result from our efforts here, if we are to bring about the long-awaited cessation of hostilities in Korea, if we are to build the bridge which is to lead to a solution of the Korean problem, the three issues must be resolved at the earliest practicable date. There are two ways to accomplish this objective: either one side could concede on all issues, or each side could concede to the position taken by the other side on some of the remaining issues. The only alternative to the foregoing is for these delegations to admit that they have failed to accomplish their mission.

"I state categorically that the United Nations Command will not accede to your demands on all matters at issue. I assume that you would make a similar statement on behalf of your delegation. It is clear, then, that unless you are willing to accept the entire responsibility for the failure of these negotiations, you must join us in seeking a compromise solution which both sides may accept in the interest of reaching an early agreement on an armistice.

"The United Nations Command has carefully reviewed the positions taken by both sides on the three issues. It remains our conviction that the stability of an armistice would be increased by restricting rehabilitation and construction of military airfields. We are fully aware that you consider that any such restriction constitutes interference in your internal affairs. We utterly disagree with your contention in this regard, since this is a military armistice, designed to freeze the military situation in *status quo* pending a final peaceful settlement. However, in the interest of reaching an early armistice agreement, we are willing to accede to your stand that no restriction be placed on the rehabilitation and construction of airfields.

"I must make it absolutely clear, however, that our acceptance of your position regarding airfields is contingent upon your acceptance of our positions regarding Prisoners of War and the composition of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. As you know, our position regarding Prisoners of War is the exchange of 12,100 Prisoners of War of our side for approximately 70,000 of your side. You also know that our position regarding the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission is that this Commission shall be composed of representatives from the four neutral nations which are acceptable to both sides.

"The United Nations Command Delegation submits a draft wording for the entire armistice agreement. This draft wording incorporates all the agreements hitherto reached on agenda items 2, 3, 4, and 5. It omits any restriction on the rehabilitation and construction of military airfields. It provides a specific agreement on the nations composing the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. Lastly, it provides a practical and realistic basis for the exchange of Prisoners of War.

"We formally propose that this draft armistice wording be approved in toto by our delegations and that the liaison officers be directed to prepare the formal armistice agreement documents for signature by our respective commands. Our liaison officers will be prepared to discuss

details concerning minor changes in wording and necessary administrative matters.

"The United Nations Command has now made its final offer in an effort to reach an armistice. The United Nations Command Delegation desires to make it unmistakably clear to you that we will not agree to any substantive change in this proposal, and that we are absolutely firm that this proposal must be considered as a whole. The fate of this armistice conference, and future peace in Korea, now rest fully and exclusively with you."

It will be noted that the United Nations Command concession concerning restriction on the building of airfields is a substantive matter of the first magnitude since it directly and substantially affects the military situation subsequent to an armistice. On the other hand, the United Nations Command proposal calling for the Communist side to withdraw the Soviet Union as a member of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission does not in fact call for a concession since it was agreed by both sides in the first place that nations so nominated must be acceptable to both sides.

Meetings subsequent to the United Nations Command 28 April proposal have been characterized by Communist tirades unequalled in their distortion of truth and in their ambiguity, insincerity and insulting language. In fact, their tedious flagrant propaganda would be ridiculous if the issues were not so vital to world peace and the well being of all people.

In contrast to the attitude and actions of the Communist side, the United Nations Command has patiently but firmly maintained its irrevocable position. Typical of the statements made by the Senior United Nations Command Delegation is the one hereafter quoted from the Plenary Session of 11 May:

"We have been meeting here daily at your request since the second of May. In nine consecutive meetings, nothing has been accomplished. No progress has been made simply because your side is not yet willing to face acceptance of the inherent rights of the individual.

"The longer your side delays acceptance of the United Nations Command compromise proposal of April 28, the more the world is convinced that you will not face the truth. Your side even fears the results of a joint, open verification of the screening of Prisoners of War. Your fear of this rescreening process can stem from only one consideration: your side knows it cannot face up to truthful results of such rescreening, even when verified by your own representatives. Therefore, you are guilty of delaying these negotiations because you dare not face the facts. Let me say once again, the equitable compromise proposal of the United Nations Command is firm, final and irrevocable. We shall not recede from it. Any delay in reaching agreement is due entirely to the refusal of your side to recognize this fact. We shall not vary or recede from this position."

Since June 1951, the Communist Prisoners of War, instigated by their fanatical senior officers, have been trying to wrest control of the Prisoner of War and civilian internee compounds from the United Nations Command authorities and hinder the proper administration of these compounds. Without reference of their purported grievances to the International Committee of the Red Cross, the internationally recognized supervisory body for matters of this nature, the Prisoners of War have taken matters into their own hands. The Prisoners of War have completely ignored the articles of the Geneva Convention which govern the care, treatment and behavior of Prisoners of War and civilian internees. The United Nations Command has at all times endeavored to comply fully with these articles in administering the several camps and compounds in Korea.

The Prisoners of War culminated a long series of incidents, disorders and demonstrations against the United Nations Command on 7 May 1952 by forcibly seizing Brigadier General Francis T. Dodd, the United Nations Command Commander of Koje-Do. It is considered that

this action was taken primarily to offset the announcement by the United Nations Command that all but approximately 70,000 of the 132,000 Prisoners of War would forcibly resist return to Communist control. The Communist Prisoner of War leaders issued a set of preposterous demands which specified the conditions under which Brigadier General Dodd would be released shortly after his seizure. To avoid the bloodshed and needless killing of Prisoners of War which could have resulted from the employment of force to secure the release of Brigadier General Dodd, Brigadier General Colson, the Acting Commander of Koje-Do, acquiesced to the Communist Prisoners of War's demands. Brigadier General Colson, without proper authority, issued a ransom note which has been deliberately misconstrued by the Communists as admitting the guilt of the United Nations Command to certain Communist allegations of abuse and mistreatment when no such guilt existed. It was only after the receipt of this note, obtained illegally through duress involving the physical threat to the life of Brigadier General Dodd, that the Communist Prisoners of War released their hostage. Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, immediately refuted the contents of the ransom note and pointed out to the world at large the unprecedented and illegal methods used to obtain the note. This incident demonstrates forcibly the extremes to which the Communists will go in an effort to achieve their ends.

A full investigation of the violent and treacherous kidnapping of Brigadier General Dodd from the time of his capture to his ultimate release, as well as several of other incidents and disorders, is under way at the present time. The results of the investigation will be released as they become available.

On 12 May, a three-day orientation conference was convened in Pusan, Korea, for the Red Cross representatives of the National Societies who are to serve on the Joint Red Cross teams if, and when, an armistice is obtained. The orientation arranged by the United Nations Command included a discussion of the procedures to be followed by the representatives to insure the successful accomplishment of their mission. It went into such details as the care, feeding, and relief of the prisoners, with particular emphasis on the medical aspect. Sufficient medical doctors are included among the designated representatives to insure proper medical care of the Prisoners of War. It was generally agreed by the representatives present that the benefits accruing from this orientation would insure that the Joint Red Cross representatives from the national Red Cross societies of countries represented within the United Nations Command are ready to perform their mission on short notice in an efficient manner.

General Mark W. Clark, United States Army, succeeded General Matthew B. Ridgway, United States Army, as Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Command. The change of command took place on 12 May 1952.

Enemy action along the United Nations Command front was minor in nature with hostile units directing their effort towards turning back United Nations Command patrolling and probing forces. Two aggressive enemy attacks were launched in the Kigong Sector on the western front. These actions, the largest reported by United Nations Command units during this period, were both one-company attacks and were repulsed. In addition to the company attacks in this sector, numerous squad and platoon strength probes were attempted by the enemy, all of which were repulsed. A United Nations Command company-size tank-infantry patrol maintained contact with an enemy battalion south of Punji for eleven hours on 9 May. The United Nations Command forces inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy, damaged trenches and other defensive installations and forced one enemy platoon to withdraw.

Along the central and eastern front, the enemy employed squads or platoons to launch scattered exploratory attacks against United Nations Command forward positions, usually during the hours of darkness. United Na-

tions Command elements along the entire front continued to protect their main battle positions by constant and effective patrols and ambushes.

Hostile units continued to expend liberal amounts of artillery and mortar fire. Although numerous tanks were sighted in enemy forward positions, from Punji eastward to Tuchon, none participated in the battle action during the period. Enemy front lines and capabilities remained unchanged. On the central front the relief of a Communist Army by one that was in reserve was considered a routine operation.

United Nations Command fast carriers operating in the Sea of Japan launched attacks against North Korean transportation facilities and supply routes. The jet and propeller driven aircraft concentrated their attacks on the vulnerable rail lines along the Korean East Coast where rail lines were cut and bridges, by-passes, locomotives and rail cars were destroyed or damaged. Additional destruction and damage were inflicted on buildings housing military supplies and personnel, boats, trucks, and numerous supplies, barracks, gun positions, and mine equipment.

United Nations Command carriers continued operating in the Yellow Sea. Their planes provided cover and air support for the surface units on blockade patrols and anti-invasion stations. They also flew reconnaissance missions and offensive strikes as far north as Yongyu, and into the Chinnampo area, the Hwanghae Province, and in close support of the front line troops. Buildings of military value received the brunt of the attacks, with additional destruction and damage inflicted on supplies, bunkers, warehouses, box cars, vehicles and supply routes.

United Nations Command naval aircraft based ashore in Korea flew interdiction and close support missions. These planes made rail cuts and inflicted many casualties. In addition they destroyed bunkers, trucks, mortar positions, gun and artillery positions, troop shelters, and numerous supplies, bridges, anti-aircraft weapons and rail equipment.

Patrol planes based in Japan and Okinawa conducted daylight reconnaissance missions over the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea. They also flew day and night anti-submarine patrols and weather reconnaissance missions for surface units in the Japan and Yellow Seas. One aircraft on reconnaissance in the Yellow Sea was attacked by two MIG-15 type aircraft, which made five firing passes. Only minor material damage was suffered by the patrol aircraft as a result of this attack.

The naval blockade continued along the Korean East Coast from the bomblines to Chongjin with surface units making day and night coastal patrols firing on key rail targets along the coastal MSR daily to maintain rail cuts, and blocked tunnels at these several specific points. The siege by surface units continued at the major ports of Wonsan, Hungnam, and Songjin, subjecting the enemy forces in these ports to virtually continuous fire. The Communists were denied the use of coastal waters for shipping and fishing, as all attempts to go to sea were taken under fire and broken up. Fire support vessels at the bomblines provided gunfire on call for the front line troops. Many military buildings, bunkers, guns and gun positions, box cars, locomotives and numerous vehicles were destroyed or damaged by the bombardment along the East Coast. The MSR was cut in several places and many casualties were inflicted.

Shore batteries continued active along the coast, with increasing frequency and accuracy. One United Nations Command vessel firing on rail yards in the Songjin area was taken under fire by an estimated ten-gun battery of seventy-five millimeter guns and larger. She received eight counter hits and many near misses. Two crew members were killed and seven injured. In the Wonsan area a destroyer received one hit in an hour long duel with shore batteries. In this case there were no casualties, and material damage was light.

In the areas just north of Hungnam, a destroyer and two minesweepers launched their motor whale boats

which made close inshore anti-boat patrols and succeeded in capturing 104 prisoners and many boats. In many cases the motor whale boats also searched out enemy targets of opportunity and furnished support for the firing ship, to materially aid in the effectiveness of the interdiction of the coastal MSR. One motor whale boat raiding party discovered large nets at Singhang-Ni, with the dual purpose of harbor closure and fishing. They sank 130 floats, cut all the shore connections and anchors and sank the 6,600 foot net. It is estimated that salvage is virtually impossible.

On the Korean West Coast, the United Nations Command surface units manned anti-invasion stations along the coast from Chinnampo to the Han River Estuary, in support of the friendly islands north of the battle line. Daylight firing into enemy positions started many fires and secondary explosions, destroyed military buildings and inflicted 150 casualties. A United Nations Command vessel supported a guerrilla raid on an enemy position in the Haeju approaches. Friendly raiders overran a company position, killed the company commander and captured documents and twelve prisoners.

PT boats of the Republic of Korea Navy made an attack with forty millimeter guns and rockets on the Haeju Port. They fired on troops and a rubber factory. Smoke obscured most of the results, but a twelve story brick building was observed to collapse. Other vessels of the Republic of Korea Navy conducted close inshore patrols and blockade along both coasts and assisted United Nations Command forces in minesweeping duties.

The United Nations Command minesweepers continued operations to keep the channels, gunfire support areas and anchorages free of mines of all types. Sweepers also enlarged areas as needed by the operating forces.

Naval auxiliary vessels, Military Sea Transportation Service and merchant vessels under contract provided personnel lifts and logistic support for the United Nations Command Air, Naval and Ground Forces in Japan and Korea.

Aircraft of the United Nations Command Air Force carried out their threefold mission in Korea with the interceptors maintaining air superiority while the light bombers and fighter bombers attacked rail and highway transportation targets and flew missions in close support of the United Nations Command ground units. The medium bombers continued to destroy key railroad bridges in furtherance of the interdiction program.

Enemy MIG-15's were sighted on thirteen days and were engaged on eleven days. Of the 252 airborne MIGs observed by United Nations Command pilots, nineteen were destroyed, four probably destroyed and eight damaged. The United Nations Command lost three aircraft during these engagements.

United Nations Command interceptors kept the northwestern part of Korea so well patrolled and protected that conventional fighter bombers were able to strike rail targets almost on the Manchurian Border without being attacked by the enemy aircraft.

The Sinanju-Sinuiju and Kunuri-Kanggye rail lines have been considered as the most important in North Korea. Well-timed attacks by United Nations Command fighter bomber, light bomber and medium bomber aircraft kept these routes unserviceable a majority of the time. Reports continued to show the effectiveness of concentrated strikes by large numbers of fighter bombers on short stretches of track. In addition to the numerous cuts inflicted in the rails, these attacks tore out extensive sections of the roadbed. The cumulative effect was to create a much more difficult repair problem than that which resulted from scattered rail cuts.

United Nations Command fighter bombers flew in support of the United Nations Command ground units, destroying or damaging many gun positions and bunkers and inflicting numerous casualties.

A special fighter bomber mission was conducted against a large supply installation near Suan-Myon after intelligence reports and reconnaissance of the area revealed a

concentration of supplies and vehicles in the area. The large scale attacks resulted in extensive destruction of the installation. Aircraft on night intruder missions in the area report fires and explosions long after the fighter bombers completed their mission.

Light bombers continued to conduct night armed reconnaissance of the main supply routes in North Korea and made regular attacks on the rail lines at points where the fighter bombers had made cuts during daylight. This created additional damage and interfered with the enemy's repair operations.

Medium bombers attacked rail bridges on the two principal routes used by the enemy and on enemy airfields to maintain them in an unserviceable condition as well as dropping leaflets and flying in support of the front line positions.

Aerial reconnaissance was conducted to determine the status of bridges, airfields, rail lines and supply installations in enemy territory.

United Nations Command leaflets and broadcasts have explained in complete detail the United Nations Command overall proposal for settlement of the remaining armistice issues. Communist evasion of all efforts to reach an early agreement have been reported to Chinese and North Korean troops and civilians to show how enemy leaders have consistently and unscrupulously prevented the restoration of peace and conspired to prolong the agony of the Korean People. Particular emphasis was given to the firm refusal of the United Nations Command to force Communist Prisoners of War to return to face slaughter or slavery at Communist hands. United Nations Command media vigorously exposed the desperate Communist efforts to hide the truth by their callous rejection of International Committee of the Red Cross and World Health Organization offers to inspect areas of alleged disease outbreaks and by their craven refusal to join in verifying prisoner opposition to forced repatriation.

An indication of the effectiveness of the United Nations Command immunization and sanitation program in South Korea is strikingly illustrated by figures compiled from available reports on the incidence of communicable disease as shown below:

	Jan 1- Apr. 31, 1951	Jan. 1- Apr. 15, 1952
Smallpox -----	26,000	576
Typhoid -----	48,000	1,847
Typhus -----	23,500	543

Since the start of the immunization program in 1950 a total of 23,369,648 smallpox vaccinations and 22,906,848 typhus immunizations have been given. These figures include duplication during the second smallpox program and typhus "booster" shots.

It is to be noted that no cholera or plague has appeared in South Korea to date. Special emphasis is being given presently to the cholera program in friendly areas adjacent to the battle line.

With respect to housing, the advent of warmer weather has removed deterrents and steady progress is being made in the building and rehabilitation program.

THE DEPARTMENT

Appointment of Officers

Roy Richard Rubottom, Jr., as Director of the Office of Middle American Affairs, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs.

Jack Davis Neal as Deputy Director of the Office of Middle American Affairs.

William Belton as Officer in Charge of Mexican Affairs, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs.

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No.	Date	Subject
*612	8/4	Irish newsman selected for award
*613	8/4	American to lecture in Liberia
*614	8/4	American specialists go to Germany
615	8/4	Danes present gift to U.S.
616	8/4	Acheson: ANZUS opening session
*617	8/4	Consultation on geography
618	8/5	Soviet note on Amerika suspension
619	8/5	U.S., Turkey end 1939 trade agreement
†620	8/7	Fso assignments (rewrite)
*621	8/6	Diplomatic immunity of chauffeur
622	8/7	U.S. del., Grassland Congress
623	8/7	Hickerson: Geographic developments
624	8/7	Communiqué on ANZUS
625	8/7	Visit to U.S. of King Faisal II
*626	8/7	Hickerson to welcome IGV
627	8/8	German debt communiqué, attachments
628	8/8	Hvasta's escape from Czech prison
629	8/8	Revision of Venezuelan trade agmt.

†Held for a later issue of the BULLETIN.

*Not printed.

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